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2 September 1985

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

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KIM CHONG-IL: THE POSITION AND ROLE OF THE COUNTY IN SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 3, Mar 85 pp 3-27

[Essay, 18 March 1964]

[Text] In his "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" our leader has presented it as an important question of strategic significance in solving the agrarian question once and for all and stepping up socialist construction to enhance the role of the county. Our leader, who had been ripening the plan for thoroughly consolidating the county, looking into the far-reaching prospects of socialist, communist construction, set forth a new guideline for enhancing the role of the county at the historic joint meeting of local parties and economic functionaries, and has further concretized it in his theses on the socialist agrarian question under review.

In order to solve the agrarian question once and for all and energetically push ahead with socialist construction, it is imperative to deeply master our leader's thought for enhancing the role of the county and go forward to thoroughly embody it.

The question of enhancing the role of the county is not a question that applies only to backward counties in the mountainous area, but a principled question that applies to all counties whether they are located in the plains area or the intermediate area.

To enhance the role of the county and eliminate the distinctions between the urban and rural areas, the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry is a strategic task which the party and state of the working class must strictly adhere to after the establishment of the socialist system.

A question which especially importantly arises in enhancing the role of the county in the present period is that of enhancing in every way the role of the county as a comprehensive unit for the development of local economies, as a base for economic linkages between the urban and rural areas.

In this essay I intend to examine, mainly from the standpoint of economics, our leader's unique thought calling for enhancing the role of the county in socialist construction.

1. The Need To Establish Regional Bases for Socialist Construction

1) The Question of Regional Bases for Socialist, Communist Construction

The socialist, communist society calls for eliminating all kinds of class distinctions and evenly developing all regions of the country.

To eliminate the distinctions between the urban and rural areas, the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry, and solve the agrarian question once and for all is one of the most important tasks facing the party and state of the working class in socialist, communist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Guidance and assistance by the party and state of the working class constitute an indispensable condition for the emergence, consolidation, and development of the socialist system in the rural area." [No bibliographic reference given]

It is one of the basic principles in the solution to the agrarian question for the working class to guide the peasantry, for industry to assist agriculture, for the urban area to support the rural area.

The peasantry, only if it receives the leadership of the working class, can take to the socialist, communist road and acquit itself fully of its role as a reliable ally of the working class.

Once the socialist remolding of production relations in the urban and rural areas is completed and the socialist system is established, a basic turnaround will happen in the socioclass status of the peasantry and a wide road to the development of agricultural productive forces will be opened. But even after the establishment of the socialist system, agriculture will remain lagging behind industry up to a certain period both in terms of ownership relations and of the developmental standard of productive forces, and the peasantry will remain lagging behind the working class in ideocultural terms. Such backwardness can be eliminated only under the guidance and assistance of the working class.

The guidance and assistance by the working class for the peasantry, although these begin from the initial period as the working class comes to power, are conducted on a new higher standard after the establishment of the socialist system.

In the socialist society, the peasant and the worker are socialist working people alike, and cooperative ownership and ownership by all of the people are two forms of socialist ownership, and as such, constitute the economic basis for the socialist state. Therefore, in the socialist society, different from the time of the private peasant economy, the party and the state must with direct responsibility look after not only the development of cooperative ownership, but also the livelihood of the peasants and overall rural tasks.

The development of agricultural productive forces is influenced largely by the development of industry, the leading branch of the people's economy. Only under the strong support of a developed industry is it possible to equip the rural economy with modern technical provisions and rapidly develop agricultural productive forces.

The urban area is moving forward ahead of the rural area in all the political, economic, and cultural spheres. Only if the advanced urban area positively supports the rural area, is it possible to do away with the backwardness of the rural area and rapidly lift the rural area up to the standard of the urban area.

Guidance of the working class for the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture, and support of the urban area for the rural area can be successfully realized only under the correct guidance of the party and state of the working class. Put another way, whether or not the distinctions between the urban and rural areas, the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry can be eliminated and the agrarian question can be solved once and for all hinges altogether on how the party and state of the working class guide and assist the rural task.

The guidance of the party and state of the working class for the socialist rural area must become a unified and comprehensive one. Only under the unified, comprehensive guidance of the party and state of the working class is it possible to eliminate the backwardness of the rural area compared with the urban area and solve the agrarian question once and for all.

In order to successfully realize the unified, comprehensive guidance of the party and the state for the rural area, it is essential to establish certain regional bases and conduct work, abiding by them. It is related to the characteristics of the rural area that in realizing the unified, comprehensive guidance of the party and the state for the rural area, certain regional bases must be established and work conducted, abiding by them.

An important characteristic of the rural area is above all its dispersed state.

In the industrial sector, factories and enterprises are concentrated in certain regions, and the workers, conducting their work permanently assigned to not too wide spaces, are residing in cities and workers' districts. But in the agricultural sector, because of land being the basic means of production, agricultural enterprises and rural villages are scattered and the peasants are working dispersed into small collectives at work sites located over a wide area.

The dispersed state of the rural area will remain in the future, too, as an important characteristic of the rural area distinct from the urban area.

It may also be said to be one of the important characteristics of the rural area that agricultural production is subject to natural climatic effects more than other production branches.

Agricultural production, too, the same as industrial production, is people's struggle to conquer nature. How great is man's strength that conquers nature is determined by the developmental standard of productive forces. The more agricultural productive forces develop, the more man's strength that conquers nature will grow proportionately and the more man's demands will also come to be realized commendably.

But agriculture, unlike industry, is a domain that mainly deals with living organisms such as cultivating plants and raising animals. In consequence, agriculture is subject to natural climatic effects more than industry.

The degree that natural climatic conditions exert influence on agricultural production varies depending on regions. Moreover, in our country teeming with mountains natural climatic differences between localities are extreme, and therefore, such differences cannot be ignored.

If the party and state of the working class are to commendably guide the socialist rural area, it is imperative to concretely calculate the dispersed state of the rural area, natural climatic influence exerted on agricultural production, etc., and based thereon and to suit them, establish a specific region as a unified guiding unit for all localities, and with it as the base, directly guide all targets in the relevant region.

To establish regional bases for socialist construction is also badly needed for evenly developing all regions of the country.

To evenly improve the standard of living for the inhabitants of all regions of the country is the demand of the law of socialist, communist construction. In order to evenly improve the standard of living for the inhabitants of all regions of the country, it is imperative to commendably deploy productive forces. In particular, productive forces must be deployed on the principle of developing the large-scale central industry and medium and small local industries, correctly blending them.

Local industry produces consumer goods, mainly using local natural resources, agricultural produce, and sideline products, as raw materials, and serves to satisfy the needs of the local inhabitants. It is essential to develop local industry with a certain specific region as a unit, taking into account the conditions for insuring labor and raw materials and the conditions for selling and converting products to cash.

The process of socialist, communist construction, in the final analysis, can be said to be the process of the peasantry taking after the working class, agriculture taking after industry, and the rural area taking after the urban area. Therefore, it is important to properly establish regional bases and enhance their role in such a way as to make it possible to strengthen the linkages between the working class and the peasantry, between industry and agriculture, between the urban and rural areas.

To properly establish the regional base is an important strategic question which the party and state of the working class must necessarily solve in order to solve the agrarian question once and for all and build Socialism, Communism.

2) The County Is the Regional Base for Socialist Rural Construction

To establish what kind of a unit as the regional base has very important significance in developing the socialist rural economy and stepping up overall socialist construction.

The regional base must be established at a unit favorable to driving the policies of the party and the state home to the rural area, to directly guiding and comprehensively developing the local economy such as agricultural production and local culture. The regional base must also become a contact point, a node linking the urban and rural areas in all the political, economic, and cultural spheres. None but the regional base established at such a unit can correctly guide all the tasks of the relevant region such as rural work and satisfactorily insure urban support for the rural area.

If the regional base is to satisfactorily perform its function and role, it must have certain conditions in place.

The regional base must contain the targets of guidance appropriate to it, and within the relevant unit there must be no great differences in natural geographical conditions and econocultural conditions. The regional base must also have basically in place a guiding force capable of guiding all tasks of the relevant region directly, comprehensively and in a unified way, and material, technical, and cultural means capable of bringing support for the rural area to reality.

If the regional base were established at too large a unit, the differences in natural geographical and econocultural conditions within the relevant region could be too large, the distance from the center of the region to the targets of guidance could be too far, and the targets of guidance could also be too many in number. Should this come to pass, it would be impossible to substantially guide all tasks of the relevant region abiding by the regional base, and in particular, it would be impossible to directly guide rural work in a unified way.

Conversely, if the regional base were established at too small a unit, it would be difficult to have in place the necessary force and material, technical, and cultural means to guide all tasks of the relevant region. And if the guiding units were thus fractionalized, the targets of work could be limited to one or two segments, and therefore, it would also be irrational in comprehensively developing the local economy such as agricultural production and local culture in mutual linkages.

The targets of work and guiding capability of the regional base are not unalterably fixed, but change and develop as socialist construction advances. The more economic and cultural construction deepens and develops at the guiding unit, the more the targets of work grow in number and the more the guiding capability strengthens as well. In establishing the regional base it is important to amply calculate the change and development of the targets of guidance and the guiding capability, and the conditions for their combination. The regional base must be rationally established based on having calculated not only today's socialist construction but its tomorrow's prospects as well.

Under our country's conditions it is most rational to establish the county as the regional base.

Our leader has already established the county as the unified guiding unit directly guiding our country's rural work and overall local work, as the base for linking the urban and rural areas.

In our country, the county has in place all the conditions capable of admirably performing the role as the regional base in all the political, economic, and cultural areas.

During the Japanese imperialist colonial rule in bygone days, the county was a major unit designed to rule and plunder the local inhabitants. But today our county is the base-level guiding unit of the party and the state, and as such, has been consolidated in a manner appropriate as the base for comprehensively developing the local economy and linking the urban and rural areas.

The county of our country is a unit appropriate to directly guiding all targets in the county, and the base-level guiding unit of the party and administration possessing a force capable of guiding all tasks of the county comprehensively in a unified way. All policies of the party and the government reach the inhabitants of the rural area and workers' districts through the county, and the wishes of the local inhabitants are synthesized through the county.

The county is the most appropriate in scope as the comprehensive unit for the development of the local economy.

The county is above all an appropriate unit for the development of agricultural production.

What occupies the most important place in the local economy is agriculture. Today under conditions that the management scope of our country's agriculture has grown bigger and that with technology developed, agricultural production has been turned around as a technical process, it is one of the important questions influencing success in the prosecution of the rural technological revolution and agricultural production to concentrate technical personnel and technical means on what unit and realize the guidance in terms of enterprise for the rural economy with what unit as a base.

Within a county there are no great differences in natural geographical conditions and other conditions. In consequence, when the county is made the unit of unified guidance for rural work, it is possible to successfully insure the guidance in terms of enterprise for cooperative farms.

In the county, the economic and technical forces capable of guiding the rural economy by the enterprise method are in place, and so are in place the organs, enterprises, and material and technical means capable of technically helping all the processes of agricultural production. Also consolidated in place in the county are the commodity circulation organs capable of realizing economic linkages between the urban and rural areas.

The county is also appropriate as a unit for the development of local industry.

The county has favorable conditions capable of developing the local industry. This is so because in local industry, important opportunities for reproduction such as production and consumption are closely linked to the rural area. Among the local industry factories there are no small numbers of factories which use agricultural produce and sideline products as raw materials, and again, various kinds of consumer goods produced by the local industry serve to satisfy the needs of the local inhabitant mainly consisting of peasants. Only if the county becomes the unit for the development of local industry, is it possible for the local industry to rapidly develop, relying on abundant raw material sources, and satisfactorily fill the needs of the county inhabitants for consumer goods, and comprehensively develop the county economy, building still more of the necessary factories and enterprises.

The county is also most appropriate as a comprehensive unit for local cultural development.

In the county seat are in place educational, cultural, and public health organs such as school, hospital, movie theater, and book store. The inhabitants of a county have daily routine relations with the county seat. Advanced urban culture reaches the rural area through the county seat. The county is the base for the prosecution of the rural cultural revolution, and the base insuring cultural linkages between the urban and rural areas.

The county is the most appropriate regional unit which makes it possible to successfully resolve rural work and overall local tasks, and a rational base which makes it possible to rapidly step up the country's socialist construction.

The ri is too small in scope as a regional unit. The cooperative farm organized on a ri-unit basis has few management cadres and technical cadres, and does not have much in the way of either the material and technical foundations capable of realizing the industrialization of agriculture or the cultural means necessary for the prosecution of the rural cultural revolution.

As opposed to this, the province is too large in scope. In a province there are no small differences in various conditions such as natural geographical conditions, and the targets of guidance are too many in number, and therefore, it is difficult for the province to concretely guide all targets with a tight grip on them.

The county has been ceaselessly enhancing its role in the past period as a major base for socialist construction.

Our leader, already long ago based on his scientific insights into the position and role of the county in socialist, communist construction, has been directing extraordinary attention to strengthening county work.

Our leader, with a view to strengthening county work, took revolutionary measures to revamp the administrative districts on a nationwide basis during the past period of the Fatherland Liberation War. As a result, the scope of the county became smaller than before, the scope of the ri became larger,

the myon which was the intermediate unit disappeared, and it became possible for the county to get directly closer to the ri.

Since the end of war our party has been systematically taking measures to realize the socialist remolding of production relations and at the same time, enhance the functions and roles of local parties and administrative organs, especially the county-level organs.

Following the completion of the socialist remolding of production relations in the urban and rural areas, our party has been putting great efforts into enhancing the role of the county in socialist construction.

Our leader through his on-the-spot guidance for Ch'ongsan-ri and Kangso County took measures for the county to guide agricultural production and the life of the peasants with direct responsibility, to suit the demands of the new circumstances.

Our leader, by especially setting forth a unique guideline for establishing a new agricultural guidance system and organizing the county cooperative farm management committee, made an epoch-making turnaround brought about in the guidance of the rural economy. With the county cooperative farm management committee established, the position of the county in overall socialist construction such as rural construction has become enhanced and its role extraordinarily strengthened.

As socialist construction deepens and develops, the role of the county will grow ever bigger, and in the future, too, the county will remain as a comprehensive, unified regional guiding unit.

2. The County As a Comprehensive Unit for the Development of the Local Economy

1) The Development of Local Industry With the County As a Unit

The county as the regional base for socialist construction above all constitutes a comprehensive unit for the development of the local economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The county is becoming a comprehensive unit for the development of the local economy and culture. Local industry develops with the county as a unit, and the county directly guides the development of the rural economy as well."
[No bibliographic reference given]

The economy constitutes the domain of people's creative activity to conquer nature, and the material basis for social life.

People ceaselessly struggle to remake nature, and distribute, exchange, and consume the products obtained as a result of the struggle. Through such process of economic life people go forward to satisfy their material needs. Without developing the economy it is impossible to provide people with conditions for an affluent, happy life.

In order to make the masses of people enjoy an affluent, happy life to their heart's content, it is imperative of necessity to develop the economy comprehensively.

People require various kinds of consumer goods in living, and the needs grow bigger both quantitatively and qualitatively as people's life becomes affluent. Such material needs arising in people's life cannot be filled satisfactorily by developing any one segment of production alone, but can be filled satisfactorily only by comprehensively developing various economic branches in proper combination. The same applies to the regional case as well. The question of satisfying the material needs of the people of a county, too, can be solved even better only by comprehensively developing the county economy.

In order to comprehensively develop the county economy, it is imperative above all to uplift the backward links in the economic branch structure.

The backwardness and lop-sidedness of our country's local economy are expressed intensively in that compared with agriculture, industry has not developed. In order to quickly overcome the backwardness and lop-sidedness of the local economy, it is imperative to extensively develop local industry with the county as a unit.

To develop local industry is an important method to quickly increase production and improve the standard of living for the people.

For the rapid development of production, it is imperative to maximally mobilize and utilize production potentialities in all regions of the country and insure the balanced development between branches, between regions, between the center and localities. The development of local industry, by mobilizing and utilizing idle labor, idle materials, and local raw material resources to the hilt, makes it possible to quickly increase the production of consumer goods practically without any additional outlay of the state for labor force, the targets of labor, and the means of labor.

To develop local industry, also by mobilizing and utilizing local reserves to the hilt and quickly increasing the production of consumer goods, makes it possible to reduce state investment in the development of light industry and make greater investments in heavy industries. In this way the development of local industry creates conditions favorable to the priority growth of heavy industries and to maintaining a high rate of speed of socialist expanded reproduction.

To develop local industry and achieve the comprehensive development of the local economy constitutes bringing closer together industry and agriculture, production and consumption on a county-unit basis. This makes it possible to expedite the process of selling and converting to cash industrial products and agricultural produce and save labor expenditure relative to the exchange and distribution of products, and in consequence, makes it possible to improve societywide labor productivity and insure the rapid development of production.

To develop local industry constitutes an effective method to successfully realize the objectives of socialist production in satisfactorily filling the material needs of the people.

In the socialist society, by the high rate of speed of economic development the income of the inhabitants grows ceaselessly, and in step therewith, the demands also grow from disposable income. What is characteristic in the growth of demands of the inhabitants is the diversity of the demand structure. The demands of the inhabitants for consumer goods are not unalterably fixed. This varies according to individual characteristics of the inhabitants with different likings and tastes by sex, by age and depending on local characteristics such as climatic and geographical conditions and life customs.

In the socialist society, if the ceaselessly growing diverse and varying demands of the inhabitants are to be satisfactorily filled, the products must be not only large in quantity and high in quality but also large in variety. Such demands can be successfully satisfied only by developing large-scale central industry and medium and small local industry. Medium and small local industry not only is convenient in producing products for which the demand is comparatively small, but is located closer to the consumption center and its technology is comparatively simple. Therefore, it is possible for the local industry branch to revamp its production organization with mobility following any change in the demand structure.

To develop local industry on a county-unit basis also has important significance in lifting the rural area onto the standards of the urban area and eliminating the distinctions between the urban and rural areas.

In order to stamp out the backwardness of the rural area compared with the urban area and eliminate the distinctions between the urban and rural areas, it is imperative to strengthen the material and technical foundations of the rural economy and industrialize agriculture on the basis of ceaselessly enhancing the leading role of industry. What is important in industrializing agriculture is that of developing heavy industry and sending modern agricultural machinery to the rural area in greater quantities. At the same time, to develop local industry performs an important function in lifting agriculture onto the standards of industry by bringing industry closer to agriculture and making the developed technology of industry and an advanced enterprise management method even better disseminated to the rural area.

The development of local industry also provides conditions favorable to improving the ideological, technological, and cultural standards of the peasants.

As our leader taught, the backwardness of the rural area compared with the urban area is manifesting itself in that agriculture has weaker material and technical foundations than industry, the rural inhabitants have lower cultural standards than the urban inhabitants, and the peasants lag behind the workers in ideological consciousness. In order to eliminate the

backwardness of the rural area compared with the urban area and improve the ideological, technological, and cultural standards of the peasants, it is imperative to energetically launch the ideological revolution, the technological revolution, and the cultural revolution in the rural area and at the same time, further develop local industry.

Only by developing local industry is it possible for the peasantry to make its contact with the working class even closer and learn its advanced thought and culture and the technical skills necessary for operating modern agricultural machinery.

To develop the local economy with the county as the base is also very important from the standpoint of national defense. To go forward with a tight grip on both of the tasks to strengthen economic construction and national defense force arises as a vital demand in our country under conditions that the country is divided and the U.S. imperialists, the mastermind of world reactionaries, are occupying south Korea. Viewing all questions from the viewpoint of war, we must go forward to solve them. In order to win victory in war, it is imperative to satisfy the demands of both the front line and the livelihood of the people in the rear. In case of emergency, the most effective method to satisfy the demands of both the front line and the livelihood of the people in the rear is that of developing agriculture, and at the same time, local industry. Local industry, because of its technical and economic characteristics, can handily organize production even under wartime conditions, mobilizing local sources of raw materials and labor, and suffer less from war damage.

During the past period of the Fatherland Liberation War our party, with a view to insuring wartime production, evacuated and dispersed important production facilities to safe areas, on the one hand, and led the way in consolidating new local industry bases in many regions. In this way even under the difficult wartime circumstances new factories were erected everywhere and local industry was developed, and although the total volume of overall national industrial production fell during the war, local industry exceeded its prewar production level. In fact, during the Fatherland Liberation War our local industry greatly contributed to stabilizing the wartime living conditions of the people.

We must build in greater numbers medium and small local industry factories in the counties so as to make it possible for the county to consolidate with its own strength the livelihood of the county inhabitants, in case of emergency.

Under the sagacious leadership of our leader our country has already scored a great success in developing local industry.

Our leader has taught that all counties, further consolidating the achievements already scored, must develop local industry onto a higher stage.

Today the most important task arising in developing local industry is that of stepping up the technological revolution and mechanizing production processes and gradually semi-automating and automating them.

As a result of the movement of the entire masses launched following the June 1958 plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee to build one or more local industry factories in every city and county, local industry factories have been erected in large numbers in all cities and counties of the country without a major investment of state capital. Local industry factories constitute a great resource for the development of local industry and for the improvement of standard of living for the people. We must build still more new local industry factories in the future, and at the same time, put great efforts into improving the technical provisions of currently existing factories.

Our local industry factories are still low in their standard of technical provisions, and certain factories are conducting production by a handicraft method. Conducting production by a handicraft method it is impossible to improve the quality of products or to rapidly increase production. The developing realities call upon all factories to produce quality products in greater quantities, and produce them handily.

Strengthening the support of central industry for local industry and positively setting local strength in motion, we must go forward to remold the backward technologies of local industry ceaselessly into modern technologies. In this way we must mechanize manual labor and move in the direction of gradually turning mechanization into semi-automation and automation.

To improve the enterprise management standard and the technical skill standard constitutes an important link in further developing local industry.

As local industry factories increased in large numbers in a short period of time, functionaries without enterprise management experience and workers low in technical skill standard came to be employed in large numbers. Up to now the enterprise management standard of management functionaries and the technical skill standard of workers of local industry factories have been improving rapidly, but it cannot be considered satisfactory yet.

In the present period the key to uplifting local industry lies precisely in quickly improving the enterprise management standard of management functionaries and the technical skill standard of workers, who are both the masters of local industry factories. When the enterprise management standard of management functionaries and the technical skill standard of workers of local industry factories are improved, it is possible to quickly realize technological remolding, and increase the volume of production and improve the quality of products as well.

Local industry factories, properly establishing a technical training system and strengthening technical skill training, and at the same time, strengthening correspondence course education, must strive to improve the enterprise management standard of management functionaries and the technical skill standard of workers. In particular, it is important to have the functionaries of local industry factories study, enrolled in a correspondence course college or a higher correspondence course technical school.

To create a sound raw material base constitutes an important condition for local industry factories to normalize production and further increase production.

Up till now local industry factories, because they are not many in number, have been able to solve the question of raw materials without making any extraordinary effort. But in step with the rapidly developing local industry, they have come to require more raw materials.

Getting the task of creating sound raw material bases for local industry more planned and organized, we must establish an orderly system aimed at amply supplying raw materials to local industry factories. Searching and mobilizing new raw material sources, we must also positively launch the struggle to build more local industry factories.

To improve the enterprise management standard and the technical skill standard, replace old technology with new technology, and create sound raw material bases--precisely this is the central task arising today in developing local industry.

By tightly grasping this task and quickly developing local industry which is the decisive link in the comprehensive development of the local economy we shall more thoroughly consolidate the county as the supply base for the rural area, as the base linking the urban and rural areas.

2) The Development of Economic Branches and the Strengthening of Interbranch Linkages in the County

As a result that our party has struggled up to now to enhance the role of the county, which is the comprehensive unit and base for the development of the local economy, various economic branches have developed and interbranch linkages have become strengthened in the county.

Agriculture constitutes the most important branch and the basics in the local economy with the county as the unit. In the economy of the county, agriculture represents an overwhelming weight both in terms of the population and the volume of production. If the county is to increase overall production and improve the standard of living for the inhabitants, it must above all quickly develop agriculture. The reason our party has established the regional base for socialist construction has its important objective in solving the question of agriculture, the question of the peasantry; and to establish local industry with the county as the unit and develop supply work and the educational, cultural, and public health tasks centered around the county has also its objective mainly in stamping out the backwardness of the rural area compared with the urban area. The main target of county work is the rural area.

In bygone days, as a result that the county has established the rural area as the main target of work and put great efforts into developing the rural economy, agricultural production has come to develop more rapidly.

Local industry occupies a special place in the development of the county economy. Local industry, together with central industry, plays an important role in industrializing agriculture and performs a major function in eliminating the backwardness and lop-sidedness of the local economy. Therefore, it may be viewed that the comprehensive development of the local economy with the county as a unit can be achieved only by the strengthening and development of local industry. Today in the cities and counties of our country have been built and are in operation factories of many industrial branches such as the food industry, daily necessities industry, textile industry, paper-manufacturing industry, construction materials industry, and machine industry.

With local industry rapidly developing together with agriculture, the county is admirably performing the role as a comprehensive unit for the development of the local economy.

The comprehensive development of the local economy is achieved amid close interbranch linkages, and this also calls for further developing the linkages between economic branches.

Essentially, the local economy is linked to the unified economic development of the state, and at the same time, develops successfully only under conditions that precise linkages are insured between the various local economic branches, between the internal indexes of each branch.

As the local economy comprehensively develops, the linkages between local industry and agriculture are becoming closer.

Local industry in the county produces and supplies certain means of production necessary for the rural economy. Today in the rural economy modern agricultural machinery is ceaselessly increasing in quantity, but in agricultural production, the role of medium and small farm implements cannot be ignored. Because of our country's geographical configurations and characteristics of agricultural production, in the future, too, a great deal of medium and small farm implements will have to be used for a considerable period. Today our local industry is producing and sending to the rural area most of the medium and small farm implements used in agricultural production.

Local industry in the county produces and supplies foodstuffs and daily necessities to the rural inhabitants, and agriculture supplies food to workers and urban inhabitants and insures various raw materials necessary for local industry.

When local industry and agriculture come to have close linkages, they mutually stimulate production development. The development of local industry expedites the growth and many-sidedness of agricultural production, and the development of agriculture further pushes for the development of local industry, resolving the growing need of raw materials for local industry and expediting the sale and conversion of products to cash.

As local industry develops, the economic linkages between counties are also strengthened.

At present between certain counties cooperative production is developing, and in particular, regional specialization in certain products is being realized effectively. The task to specialize in the production of endemic products on a county basis, adjust and supply them on a provincewide basis is also under way. To specialize in the production of certain products on a county basis and improve their supply work makes it possible to most effectively mobilize and utilize the raw material sources to suit the characteristics of the relevant county, increase production and decisively improve the quality of the products, and satisfy even better the diverse demands of the inhabitants.

Close linkages between branches of the local economy are insured by the development of socialist commerce. Today in our country commerce is performing an important role in making the linkages between local industry and agriculture closer, in achieving the comprehensive development of the county economy, in strengthening the linkages between counties and insuring the linkages between the urban and rural areas.

The comprehensive development of the county economy and the linkages between economic branches are realized by an orderly guidance system for the county economy.

As the county economy comprehensively develops and its branch structures become diverse, it is imperative to rationally deploy labor force in various branches of the county economy and concretely dovetail plans in such a way as to mutually stimulate production development, insuring close linkages between economic branches. In order to correctly solve the question of raw materials for local industry, it is imperative to dovetail on a planned basis the needs of local industry for raw materials and supplies, the agricultural produce of cooperative farms and sideline products of the peasants, and establish measures designed to develop local industry to suit the growth and many-sidedness of agricultural production and the needs of the inhabitants. This means that in order to successfully insure the comprehensive development of the county economy and close linkages between economic branches, it is imperative to grasp in a unified way all the sides of the economic activity such as production, distribution, exchanges and consumption and make linkages between material production branches formed in organizational terms on a planned basis. All these questions cannot be solved successfully without establishing a rational economic management system.

Our party has led the way in improving the economic management system and strengthening interbranch linkages, to suit the demands of the law of development of the county economy.

What constituted the decisive turning point in comprehensively developing the local economy with the county as the unit and realizing rational linkages between various economic branches in the county was the establishment of a new agricultural guidance system. The establishment of the county cooperative farm management committee, a full-time agricultural guidance organ guiding the rural economy by the enterprise method, became an epoch-making turnaround point in strengthening the direct, unified guidance of the county for the rural economy.

Our party, by making the county people's committee, which is altogether responsible for the people's life, strengthen guidance for local industry and commerce with a direct grip on them, has made local industry and commerce in the county serve the people's life even better. At the same time, our party has made the county people's committee in its capacity as a ruling organ strengthen the guidance and control of all organs and enterprises in the county.

The county party committee is the planning staff for county work, and as such, exercises guidance with a unified grip on all tasks in the county. The county party committee sets the direction as to make it possible for the administrative and economic organs in the county to correctly carry out their tasks thoroughly abiding by the line and guideline of the party, and inspects and controls the progress in the execution and goes forward to straighten out tiltings.

Today with the unified guidance of the county party committee for all tasks in the county firmly insured and with the guiding and controlling functions of the county people's committee for all organs and enterprises in the county strengthened, it has become possible for the linkages between economic branches to be successfully realized and the county economy comprehensively developed.

In the future, the more the function and role of the county party committee are enhanced and the more the tasks of the county people's committee and county cooperative farm management committee are strengthened, the more the comprehensive development of the county economy will be pushed energetically.

3) Elimination of the Intercounty Differences Through the Comprehensive Development of the County Economy

In our country, with the comprehensive development of the local economy on a county-unit basis, the difference in the economic developmental standards between counties is being gradually eliminated. The process of eliminating the difference in the economic developmental standards between counties is closely related to the process of eliminating the distinctions between the urban and rural areas.

The difference between localities manifests itself in all the political, economic, and cultural areas, but when viewed from the economic side, this manifests itself as a difference mainly in the developmental standards of productive forces and in the living standards of the inhabitants.

As a result that our party policy to develop in a balanced manner the living standard of the workers, office workers, and peasants has been thoroughly implemented in the past period, the difference in the living standards of working people has been lessened in large measure today.

But certain differences still remain in the living standards of the workers, office workers, and peasants, especially in the living standards of peasants in different regions.

The difference in the developmental standards of productive forces between localities and the difference in the living standards of peasants in different regions are the legacy of the old society. In the old exploiting society, it was possible to develop agriculture faster in the areas adjacent to cities where the demands for agricultural produce such as food and industrial raw materials were concentrated and in the areas possessing favorable natural and economic conditions. But in the remote mountainous hinterlands with unfavorable natural and economic conditions far away from cities, agriculture was very backward, and in consequence, the living standard of the inhabitants was very low.

If the distinctions between the urban and rural areas are to be eliminated, it is imperative that while developing the rural area in general, backward regions in particular should be given priority and developed faster and the interregional distinctions eliminated. Elimination of the interregional distinctions must be carried out in an organic relationship with the task to eliminate the distinctions between the urban and rural areas.

The interregional distinctions mainly relate to agricultural production conditions, and constituting their main contents is the difference in the conditions such as the size, fertility, and location of the arable land which is the basic means of production. The labor of the peasants invested under different production conditions cannot be identical in productivity, and on account of this, even the expenditure of the same amount of labor will come to bring different results in production. Put another way, an area where the natural and economic conditions such as fertility of soil and conditions for the sale and conversion of products to cash are favorable will come to obtain a larger income compared with an area not so favored. The difference in incomes stemming from such objective conditions is related to the circumstances that land is socialized within the scope of an individual cooperative farm. The larger portion of income gained from favorable production conditions is basically distributed within the relevant cooperative farm. In consequence, the difference in the larger portions of income stemming from different production conditions can be adjusted within one farm concerned, but cannot be overcome between farms.

In order to improve in a balanced manner the standard of living for the peasants in different regions under conditions that cooperative ownership remains in effect, each and every region, holding it as the basics to ceaselessly increase its own income, effectively utilizing its given natural and economic conditions and comprehensively developing the economy, must correctly blend the state support with them.

All such tasks are conducted with the county as a unit, as a base. This is so because the county is a comprehensive unit for the development of the local economy, and a base for realizing the political, economic, and cultural support for the rural area.

The comprehensive development of the local economy with the county as a unit makes it possible to maximally, effectively, rationally utilize all the regional conditions in the county. This constitutes the most rational method to expedite the development of the local economy, effectively utilizing

whatever unfavorable natural and economic conditions, and bring closer together the living standards of the peasants in different regions, quickly improving the standard of living for the peasants.

What is most important in eliminating, through the comprehensive development of the local economy with the county as a unit, the difference in the developmental standards of productive forces between localities and the difference in the living standards of the peasants in different regions is to develop the economy, comprehensively utilizing the mountains in the mountainous regions, and quickly improve the standard of living for the people.

It is in the mountainous regions where the living standard of the people is backward for lack of development of the economy on account of unfavorable natural and economic conditions. In our country where mountains occupy most of the national territory, it arises as a very important question in positively stepping up overall socialist construction to improve the standard of living for the peasants in the mountainous regions.

Our leader, early on attaching important significance to the question of improving the living standard of the peasants in the mountainous regions and saying that those living by the mountains must live off the mountains, taught that the counties in the mountainous regions, by developing the economy through commendable utilization of the mountains, must improve with their own strength the standard of living for the people, and he set a brilliant example of it in Ch'angsong County.

Human strength to conquer nature grows bigger infinitely, and even the same natural conditions, depending on how people utilize them, also come to exert different influence on people. The mountainous regions generally have fewer tracts of arable land which are arid, and more dry fields than wet fields. On the other hand, the mountainous regions teem with deposits of precious underground resources and forestry resources and a wide distribution of various kinds of edible wild plants and wild fruits, and also have favorable conditions for the development of the livestock industry, sericultural industry and fruit-growing industry.

Rationally utilize the mountains and it will become possible to quickly develop local industry, increase the income of the peasants developing the livestock industry as well, and increase the grain yields making the soil fertile. To resolve the need of raw materials for local industry and fodder for domestic animals comprehensively utilizing the mountains will not require to set aside any tract of the arable land solely for the cultivation of industrial crops and domestic animal fodder production, and therefore, it will be tantamount to having acquired an additional arable land proportionately.

Essentially, the size of arable land or the fertility of soil is not something that is unalterably fixed. As science and technology develop and human strength capable of conquering nature grows bigger, the land previously forsaken can be turned into arable land, and depending on how people cultivate land, the fertility of the land can be enhanced or lessened.

As a result of the struggle launched to implement the guideline of our party for comprehensively utilizing the mountains, today counties in the mountainous regions, developing local industry and increasing agricultural production by rationally utilizing the abundant natural resources and arable land in their localities, are ceaselessly improving the standard of living for the people. The rapidly improving standard of living for the peasants in the mountainous regions is intensively expressed in the increased share of distribution of grain and cash income per farm household. The example set by our leader in Ch'angsong County shows well that even a county in a mountainous region where agricultural production conditions are very unfavorable, if it rationally utilizes the natural and economic conditions and comprehensively develops the economy, can develop the economy and improve the standard of living for the people no less than in the plains area.

Our leader taught that along with comprehensively utilizing the mountains, those located by the seaside must commendably utilize the sea.

As, in accordance with the guideline set forth by our leader, the rural economy has developed in diverse forms such as half-farming and half-fishing, half-farming and half-livestock-raising, to suit the local characteristics, even in those regions where the natural and economic conditions are unfavorable the economic foundations of cooperative farms have become strengthened and the income of the peasants has come to increase rapidly.

All facts graphically show the very correctness of the guideline of our party calling for the comprehensive development of the local economy, effectively utilizing the given natural and economic conditions, to suit the specific conditions, in evenly improving the standard of living for the peasants in different regions.

In order to eliminate the difference in the developmental standards of productive forces between localities and the difference in the living standards of the peasants in different regions, it is also imperative that the state support for backward localities should be correctly blended.

The state support aimed at improving the standard of living for the peasants is being applied on the principle of taking into consideration the difference in the natural and economic conditions. Such principle is being embodied in taking into consideration the natural and economic conditions between localities and setting a differential in the sequence and breadth of systematically lessening the burden of various kinds such as the complete abolition of agricultural tax in kind, in establishing a differential in the price of the means of production supplied to the rural area and the purchase price of agricultural produce, and in addition, in formulating all kinds of measures to provide various state benefits.

In eliminating the difference in the living standards of the peasants in different regions, it is also important to precisely define the mutual relationship between accumulation and consumption.

The principle which our party is maintaining in adjusting the balance of accumulation and consumption at cooperative farms lies in increasing

accumulation as the living standard of farm members improves, even as considering both accumulation and consumption. But this does not mean to set uniformly the scale and ratio of accumulation and consumption for all cooperative farms. Our party, in setting the ratio of accumulation and consumption, too, by making the ratio of consumption versus accumulation set relatively higher for the cooperative farms in the mountainous regions than for the cooperative farms in the plains area, has seen to it that the share of distribution to the peasants in the mountainous regions be increased.

Starting from the statewide, societywide interests, modern technical means belonging to state ownership come to be supplied first to the plains area which can produce larger quantities of agricultural produce. This, in the final analysis, has come to bring the result that the plains area moving ahead of the backward mountainous regions is given greater state benefits. Too, the abolition of agricultural tax in kind which had been utilized in the past period in adjusting the difference in the income levels of the peasants in different regions, when viewed in relative terms, means greater state benefits to the peasants of richer farms who used to pay larger amounts of tax in kind. Such circumstances compel greater attention directed to the question of evenly improving the standard of living for the peasants in different regions.

What constitutes the basics in solving the question of evenly improving the standard of living for the peasants in different regions is that of thoroughly implementing the guideline of the party--whose superiority and vitality have already been proved to the hilt through practice--for ceaselessly increasing own income on the basis of maximally, effectively utilizing the natural and economic conditions of each region and comprehensively developing the local economy. At the same time, taking into consideration the natural and economic conditions, the method of adjustment by price such as rationally setting the purchase price and effective methods providing special privileges for the peasants in the regions with unfavorable natural and economic conditions in terms of credit and financial systems must continue to be applied to suit the changed circumstances.

In the future, as the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" is successfully realized and the distinctions between the urban and rural areas gradually disappear, the living standards of the workers, office workers, and peasants will improve all together, and in close relationship with it, so will disappear the difference in the living standards of the peasants in different regions.

3. The County As a Base for Economic Linkages Between the Urban and Rural Areas

1) Economic Linkages Between the Urban and Rural Areas and the County

In socialist construction, the county constitutes not only a comprehensive unit for the development of the local economy but also a base for realizing economic linkages between the urban and rural areas.

To satisfactorily realize economic linkages between the urban and rural areas has important significance in stepping up socialist economic construction and improving the standard of living for the people.

The socialist industry produces the means of production and consumption goods aimed at satisfying the rural area's production needs and consumption needs, and socialist agriculture produces raw materials necessary for the industry and food for the urban inhabitants. Under conditions that the societywide division of labor exists even in the socialist society, unless products are exchanged between industry and agriculture it will be impossible to continue societywide production nor is it possible to improve the standard of living for the people.

Economic linkages between the urban and rural areas are achieved in various types and forms.

Economic linkages between the urban and rural areas in the socialist society are divided into production linkages and consumption linkages depending on their mission and role.

Production linkages and consumption linkages between the urban and rural areas, both of them depending on whether or not economic relations relative to commodity production and circulation are used as a medium, can be realized in direct form or in commercial form.

The direct form which does not use economic relations relative to commodity production and circulation as a medium is intensively utilized in the production linkages between industry and agriculture. To strengthen and develop the direct form in the production linkages between industry and agriculture is one that rests on the common character of ownership by all of the people and cooperative ownership constituting the economic basis of the socialist society, and one that is in complete accord with the law of the development of cooperative ownership which, ceaselessly getting closer to the former, gets turned around into one single ownership by all of the people.

The commercial form which uses economic relations relative to commodity production and circulation as a medium is one that rests on the societywide division of labor and the fractionalization of ownership, the difference between ownership by all of the people and cooperative ownership, in the socialist society. But this is basically different from the commercial form in economic linkages between the urban and rural areas in the capitalist society. The commercial linkages between the urban and rural areas in the capitalist society constitute the means of the urban area to exploit the rural area, and serve to deepen the confrontation between the urban and rural areas. The commercial linkages between the urban and rural areas in the socialist society, basically different from those in the capitalist society, rest on the commonness of the interests of the working class and the peasantry, and reflect the relationship wherein the urban area supports the rural area.

The direct or commercial form in production linkages or consumption linkages between the urban and rural areas is achieved through various economic leverages. Generally, the production linkages are formed with state enterprises as the basics, enterprises directly serving the rural economy such as the farm machinery station and the irrigation management station, and when occasion

demands, the delivery of certain means of production is realized through the commercial procurement organ. In the consumption linkages, the delivery of most of the industrial products and agricultural produce is realized through the commercial procurement organ.

Our party has been rationally blending and applying the forms of economic linkages to suit the content and task of economic linkages between the urban and rural areas arising in each stage, each period of the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The types of economic linkages between the urban and rural areas and the forms that make said types realized, as they develop in a close mutual relationship, perform different roles and have different significance in each state of economic development.

In the initial period of transition from capitalism to socialism the economic linkages between the urban and rural areas are formed between the working class and individual members of the peasantry, between industry resting on ownership by all of the people and agriculture resting on private ownership. In the initial period of transition, because of the low developmental standard of the heavy industry producing the means of production, generally the consumption linkages represented an overwhelming weight in the economic linkages between the urban and rural areas. Of course, even at that time there existed production linkages between industry and agriculture, but because of the backwardness of the rural area, the demands of the rural area for modern material and technical means were not high, and again, because the industry had not yet developed to the extent of satisfying such demands, the production linkages between the two areas were not formed extensively. At that time, even in realizing the production linkages between the urban and rural areas, inasmuch as these were linkages between two branches with different socioeconomic bases, the main linkage form could not but be the commercial form exchanging products through sale and purchase.

The relative weight of production linkages in the economic linkages between the urban and rural areas came to grow greater as the socialist remolding of the rural economy was realized and socialist industrialization and the rural technological revolution were positively pushed. Expansion of the agricultural management scope and thrust of the rural technological revolution caused the needs of the rural area for modern material and technical means to increase, and the thrust of socialist industrialization made it possible to more satisfactorily fill such needs of the rural area. In accordance with the demands of the law of socialist economic development, the direct form rather than the commercial form became the basics in the production linkages between industry and agriculture. Into that period the consumption linkages between the urban and rural areas also became expanded greatly, and their role in the development of the economy and in the improvement of the standard of living for the people also became enhanced further.

With the completion of socialist remolding of the production relations in the urban and rural areas, the class-oriented and socioeconomic bases of the

economic linkages between the urban and rural areas came to change basically. If in bygone days the relationship between the urban and rural areas was a relationship between industry based on ownership by all of the people and agriculture based on private ownership, it was turned around following the completion of cooperativization into a relationship between socialist industry and socialist agriculture both based on socialist ownership alike, into a cooperative relationship between the working class and the cooperative peasantry, both socialist working people alike.

Since establishment of the socialist system the contents and tasks of economic linkages between the urban and rural areas have also changed. The economic linkages between the urban and rural areas which had been serving mainly to push for the socialist remolding of production relations, have come to serve, following the completion of cooperativization, mainly to consolidate and develop the socialist agricultural cooperative economy on the basis of enhancing the leading role of socialist industry and create various premises and conditions for eliminating the distinctions between the urban and rural areas.

Again, the economic linkages between the urban and rural areas have come to be formed on a planned basis. It was not possible to form on a planned basis the economic linkages between the urban and rural areas because the law of value functioned blindly in bygone days when the economic linkages had been conducted under conditions that private commerce existed to a certain extent, but as the socialist remolding of production relations was completed, the economic linkages have come to be formed on a planned basis in accordance with the demands of the law of the socialist economy.

Today the realities of our country wherein socialist construction rapidly advances urgently call for further strengthening the economic linkages between the urban and rural areas.

What is important in successfully realizing the economic linkages between the urban and rural areas is that of properly establishing the base for the economic linkages and enhancing its role.

Under conditions that as opposed to industry concentrated in the urban area, agricultural production is conducted in a dispersed state and rural villages are scattered all over the country, the production linkages and consumption linkages between the urban and rural areas which link agricultural production and industrial production together and insure supply work for the inhabitants can be successfully realized only when a certain region is established as a unit and made to function as a base.

What constitutes a base for forming economic linkages between the urban and rural areas, a supply base for the rural area is the county.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The county is the base linking the urban and rural areas in all the political, economic, and cultural spheres. Through the county the peasants embrace the

policy of the party and through the county form productive, economic linkages with the working class and learn urban culture and way of life." [No bibliographic reference given]

Starting from that the county is most appropriate as a base for realizing economic linkages between the urban and rural areas, our party has concentrated in the county all the avenues of economic linkages between the urban and rural areas, economic means and their apparatus. In this way today in our country the county has become not only a comprehensive unit for the development of the local economy and culture but also a firm base, node, linking the urban and rural areas in economic terms.

What occupies the most important place in the economic linkages between the urban and rural areas which are realized with the county as a base is the direct production linkages.

In our country from long ago the state's material and technical assistance to the rural area and the support of the working class for the peasantry have been strengthened by thoroughly consolidating in the counties state enterprises serving the rural economy such as the farm machinery station and the irrigation management station and making them directly participate in the agricultural production of cooperative farms. The creation of the county cooperative farm management committee became an epoch-making turnaround point in strengthening and developing the direct production linkages between industry and agriculture with the county as a base.

The county as a base for economic linkages also serves to develop the consumption linkages between the urban and rural areas.

To say that the county constitutes a base for economic linkages means that it constitutes not just a base only for realizing production linkages between the urban and rural areas, but a base for realizing commercial linkages, a supply base for the rural area, as well.

Today the county, under the favorable conditions that it takes charge and carries out the guidance and management function for retail commerce and also possesses local industry, performs the role to supply consumer goods and certain means of production produced by central industry and local industry to the rural area and supply various kinds of agricultural produce and sideline products produced in the rural area to the urban area and industry. This means that the county as a base for commercial linkages is satisfying the daily growing needs of the inhabitants and satisfactorily performing its role as a supply base for the rural area.

The county as a base for economic linkages between the urban and rural areas insures not only the individual sides of the economic linkages, but also a close relationship between the individual sides and between all aspects of the urban and rural linkages.

In bygone days in the production linkages or consumption linkages between the urban and rural areas, not only the different sides within the linkages

were not closely linked, but between the two forms of the economic linkages, too, linkage and unity were not correctly insured. But today, with the county as a unit consolidated into a comprehensive base for realizing economic linkages between the urban and rural areas, not only within the form of economic linkages but also between the forms of economic linkages such as production linkages and consumption linkages it has become possible to insure close linkage and unity. Again, as the base for economic linkages coincides with the county as a political base, as a base for the cultural revolution, the linkages between the urban and rural areas not only in the economic side but also in political and cultural sides have come to develop in a close mutual relationship in a unified way.

The strengthened economic linkages between the urban and rural areas with the county as a base are performing a very big role in the development of industry and agriculture and in the improvement of the standard of living for the workers and peasants, and this constitutes a new turnaround in eliminating the distinctions between the urban and rural areas.

2) Development of the Direct Production Linkages Between Industry and Agriculture With the County As a Base

Direct production linkages occupy the most important place in the economic linkages between the urban and rural areas, between industry and agriculture. Unlike the consumption linkages mainly satisfying the individual consumption needs of the peasants, direct production linkages strengthen the leading role of ownership by all of the people toward cooperative ownership and thoroughly lay material and technical foundations for agricultural production, by making the modern material means produced by state enterprises and industry positively participate in agricultural production.

The direct production linkages between industry and agriculture also intensively reflect the common character of ownership by all of the people and cooperative ownership constituting the economic basis for the socialist state and the relationship of comradely cooperation between the wage people, the working class and the peasantry. Only by developing the direct production linkages between industry and agriculture is it possible to rapidly develop agricultural productive forces and improve the standard of living for the peasants, and organically combining the two forms of ownership by all of the people and cooperative ownership in the direction of ceaselessly enhancing the leading role of the former toward the latter, make smooth the process of cooperative ownership getting closer to and turned into ownership by all of the people.

Our leader has established the county as a base for realizing direct production linkages between industry and agriculture.

The county is a base for realizing direct production linkages between industry and agriculture, and as such, insures the rapid development of agricultural productive forces.

Today agricultural production is being turned around into an ever more developed technical process, and the role of technology in agricultural production is being enhanced ceaselessly.

In order to successfully realize technical guidance for agricultural production, it is imperative to concentrate technical capability and technical means at a certain unit in such a manner as to make it possible to have them most rationally participate in agricultural production, and place them under a unified command system.

The process of agricultural production is the process of cultivating and raising various kinds of plants and animals with land as the basic means of production, and as such, varied and diverse are the variety of plants and animals, land and natural climatic conditions, and the techniques applied by the stage of growth of the organisms. Under such conditions, in order to guide agricultural production in terms of science and technology, there have to be various kinds of technical means, and there has to be the technical capability to ably apply them to suit the scientific principle.

At present concentrated in the county are state enterprises technically serving the rural economy, such as the farm machinery station, irrigation management station, seed raising farm and seed processing farm, agricultural experiment station, stud farm and veterinary epidemic prevention station.

But in bygone days, because there were no guiding organs managing with a unified overall grasp the state enterprises serving the rural economy, the state enterprises operated individually under different command systems even as they were all participating in agricultural production. At that time the county people's committee charged with guiding the cooperative farms in the county was unable to guide with a direct grasp the technical means and technical capabilities serving the rural economy, and in consequence, could not properly exercise technical guidance for the cooperative farms in the county.

The newly created county cooperative farm management committee, with a unified grasp of all the state enterprises serving the rural economy in the county, directly guides the cooperative farms, and establishing an orderly technical guidance system and abiding by it, successfully realizes technical guidance for agricultural production. In this way the state enterprises serving the rural economy have become able to serve even better, participating in the production of cooperative farms intensively, comprehensively with mobility under a unified plan. This makes it possible for the state-owned human and material resources serving the rural economy to become combined like one organic body and display a great strength, and show the optimum economic efficacy in their deployment and utilization.

The county as a base for direct production linkages between industry and agriculture, by organically combining cooperative ownership and ownership by all of the people in the direction of enhancing the leading role of the latter toward the former, performs an important role in making cooperative ownership get closer to and turned around as ownership by all of the people, rendering the process smooth.

To turn around cooperative ownership as ownership by all of the people is an indispensable requirement in eliminating the distinctions between the urban and rural areas, the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry.

What is most important in turning around cooperative ownership as ownership by all of the people is that of organically combining the two forms of ownership while ceaselessly strengthening the leading role of ownership by all of the people toward cooperative ownership.

For the county to guide the cooperative farms by the enterprise method with a unified grip on the state enterprises, material and technical means, and technical capability which serve the rural economy, is an admirable method to strengthen the leading role of ownership by all of the people toward cooperative ownership and organically combine the two forms of ownership.

As socialist industry develops, the modern material and technical means belonging to ownership by all of the people which directly serve the rural economy, increase rapidly. Thus the relative weight of cooperative ownership in the fixed assets participating in the agricultural production of cooperative farms becomes lessened every year while the relative weight of ownership by all of the people grows greater.

Expedite socialist construction and the fixed assets belonging to ownership by all of the people in the agricultural production of cooperative farms will come to represent gradually an overwhelming weight, and in step therewith, the leading role and influence of ownership by all of the people toward cooperative ownership will become strengthened and the degree of dependence of cooperative ownership on ownership by all of the people will grow higher. This constitutes an important condition for making the turnaround of cooperative ownership as ownership by all of the people smooth.

The direct production linkages with the county as a base, by strengthening the ideocultural influence of the working class on the peasantry, expedite the turnaround of cooperative ownership as ownership by all of the people.

The reason cooperative ownership comes to remain in the socialist society is importantly related to the fact that not only does agriculture lag behind industry in technical terms, but the peasantry lags behind the working class in ideocultural terms as well.

Strengthen the direct production linkages between industry and agriculture with the county as a base and the working class and the peasantry will come to participate together in agricultural production and in the process, the politicoideological influence of the working class on the peasantry will come to be strengthened and the peasants will come to learn new machine technology and agricultural science and technology. This constitutes one of the basic factors in rendering smooth and expediting the process of turnaround of cooperative ownership as ownership by all of the people.

Today to strengthen the direct production linkages between industry and agriculture is one of the most important tasks arising before the county in developing the rural economy and eliminating the distinctions between the urban and rural areas.

The county must strive to strengthen the state enterprises directly serving the rural economy and render their material and technical foundations even sounder and make the state-owned material and technical means serve the

agricultural production of cooperative farms even better. The state-owned agricultural technical means which are concentrated in the county are the basic means to realize the direct production linkages between industry and agriculture.

As socialist industry develops rapidly, the state must produce and supply modern farm machinery such as tractors to the county in greater quantities and further strengthen the material and technical foundations of state enterprises directly serving agricultural production. When the modern material and technical means belonging to ownership by all of the people gradually come to represent an overwhelming weight in the agricultural production of cooperative farms, the character of cooperative ownership will change and the process of its turnaround as ownership by all of the people will become a natural one.

One of the most important questions in strengthening the direct production linkages between industry and agriculture is that of decisively improving the rate of utilization of the state-owned material and technical means participating in the agricultural production of cooperative farms.

The objectives of the direct production linkages between industry and agriculture lie in increasing agricultural production and in helping cooperative farms even better. Therefore, without improving the rate of utilization of the state-owned material and technical means participating in the agricultural production of cooperative farms it is impossible to strengthen the direct production linkages between industry and agriculture.

Today to our country's rural area farm machinery such as tractors are being delivered in large quantities, but they are not being properly utilized.

Recently, convening a national meeting of model tractor drivers, our party took epoch-making measures aimed at improving the rate of utilization of farm machinery such as tractors.

Above all, in an effort to make it possible to rationally utilize farm machinery such as tractors in accordance with the production plans of cooperative farms, steps were taken to make farm machinery stations commendably dovetail their plans for farm machinery operation into the production plans of cooperative farms. In this way, under conditions that the ownership and utilization of farm machinery are separated, step were taken to make the organic combination of the two forms of ownership closer and the state-owned material and technical means serve the agricultural production of cooperative farms even better.

In order to improve the rate of utilization of farm machinery such as tractors, it is essential to strictly establish the order of their management and utilization. Our party has taken steps to establish even better the order of farm machinery management to suit the conditions that farm machinery such as tractors have been assigned to each county by hundreds of units, and make each county thoroughly consolidate tractor repair bases so as to make it possible to undertake medium and major repair work with its own

strength. In this way by even better managing and timely repairing all farm machinery such as tractors, it has been made possible to effectively utilize them.

In order to improve the rate of utilization of tractors, our party has directed extraordinary attention to making the tractor drivers enhance their sense of responsibility and role with an awareness befitting the master as the sentry for rural mechanization.

All this, by making the state-owned modern farm machinery serve the rural economy even better and the material and technical assistance of the working class to the peasantry strengthened further, has made it possible to deepen one notch higher the direct production linkages between industry and agriculture and the organic combination of the two forms of ownership.

By strengthening in every way the direct production linkages between industry and agriculture to suit the demands of the developing realities, we must step up the industrialization, mechanization of agriculture and gradually turn around cooperative ownership as ownership by all of the people.

3) Development of the Commercial Linkages Between the Urban and Rural Areas With the County As a Base

Our leader has taught that in developing the socialist rural area and stepping up socialist construction, it is very important to strengthen the commercial linkages between the urban and rural areas.

The commercial linkages between the urban and rural areas are one of the auxiliary forms in realizing the production linkages between the urban and rural areas.

Under conditions that the means of production are divided into state ownership and cooperative ownership in the socialist society, the exchange of products produced by the two forms of ownership comes to be achieved by sale and purchase. Of course, it is the demands of the law of the developing socialist society that direct production linkages between industry and agriculture be realized based on the common character of state ownership and cooperative ownership and that with them as the basics, the economic linkages between the urban and rural areas be developed. But under conditions that the ownership of the means of production is divided, the economic linkages between industry and agriculture cannot be achieved by production linkages alone. Put another way, keeping all the means of production necessary for agricultural production solely as state-owned, the state cannot make them participate in the production of cooperative farms nor is that necessary either. It does not impose any great burden on the cooperative farms to purchase simple farm implements on their own. As for such things as chemical fertilizer or agricultural chemicals among the means of production whose value gets directly translated into the products in the process of agricultural production, it is rational that the cooperative farms with their own funds purchase them through economic relations relative to commodity production and circulation as a medium. Therefore, although the commercial linkages within the production

linkages between industry and agriculture are only augmenting the direct production linkages, there is a need to effectively utilize them.

The commercial linkages between the urban and rural areas are the basic form in realizing the consumption linkages between the urban and rural areas.

The consumption linkages between the urban and rural areas are linkages satisfying the individual needs of the rural inhabitants for consumer goods produced by industry, and that as such, in the socialist society they come to be achieved in commercial form is related to the fact that there exist state ownership and cooperative ownership of the means of production and private ownership of consumer goods. In the consumption linkages between the urban and rural areas aimed at satisfying the individual needs of the inhabitants for consumer goods, the commercial form constitutes the basics. Consumption goods in the socialist society are realized as commodities for sale and conversion to cash and serve to satisfy the individual needs of the inhabitants.

The commercial linkages between the urban and rural areas serve to satisfy the needs of the rural inhabitants and agriculture for industrial products, and at the same time, meet the needs of the urban inhabitants and industry for agricultural produce.

To strengthen the commercial linkages between industry and agriculture, between the urban and rural areas has great significance in increasing agricultural production and satisfying the life needs of the peasants, in expediting the development of industry and insuring the life needs of the urban inhabitants.

Even in attempting to strengthen the commercial linkages between industry and agriculture, between the urban and rural areas, there has to be a base for the realization. In our country, the county is the base for realizing the commercial linkages between the urban and rural areas, and the most rational supply base for the rural area.

It is rational that the base for realizing the commercial linkages between the urban and rural areas should coincide with the guiding unit for industrial production and agricultural production. Our country's county is the unit guiding local industry and agriculture with direct responsibility, and at the same time, the base for realizing the commercial linkages between the urban and rural areas. With the county becoming the base for realizing the commercial linkages between the urban and rural areas, on the one hand it has become possible to successfully insure the task to supply industrial commodities to the rural area, and on the other, it has also become possible to even better conduct the task to supply the local industry with raw materials in the form of agricultural produce.

The county is the base for supplying industrial commodities to the rural area.

The county is most appropriate as a supply base for the rural area in terms of the regional size or in terms of the number of the inhabitants.

Our party, establishing the county as the supply base for the rural area, has been directing extraordinary attention to enhancing its role. By the measures taken by the party, the rural commerce which the cooperative farms had up until then managed and operated, was revamped into state-run commerce, and with the county as the base, a supply and service system came to be established in an orderly manner. In this way the county, possessing favorable conditions for managing commodity circulation within the county in a unified manner, came to have the possibilities to more conveniently supply in greater quantities various kinds of commodities needed in the life of the peasants, and the cooperative farms, freed from the burden of commodity circulation work, became able to concentrate their strength on increasing agricultural production.

This constitutes ownership by all of the people more positively supporting cooperative ownership not only in production but in commerce as well. By such support the rural commerce will rapidly get closer to the standard of the developed urban commerce, and the task to lift the living standard of the rural inhabitants onto the living standard of the urban inhabitants will also be pushed more rapidly.

The county performs not only the role of supplying industrial commodities to the peasants but also the role of rationally organizing and developing procurement work, one of the important forms of socialist commerce.

Procurement is one of the important forms of commodity circulation linking the urban and rural areas, agricultural production and urban consumption, and as such, has important significance in strengthening the economic linkages between the urban and rural areas. The socialist rural economy through procurement supplies its products to the socialist industry and the urban inhabitants. In the process, the interests of the cooperative farms and farm members get combined with the interests of the state and the urban inhabitants, and the economic cooperation between the working class and the peasantry gets strengthened further.

Today, as agricultural production develops and the rural economy becomes many-sided, the production of agricultural produce is increasing rapidly, but the system of agricultural tax in kind, which used to be an important avenue to the sale and conversion to cash of agricultural produce produced at the cooperative farms, is being abolished gradually. Under such conditions, the state procurement of agricultural produce is becoming the major avenue to the sale and conversion to cash of agricultural produce produced at the cooperative farms, and the basic source of cash income for the peasants. All facts bespeak that to develop the commerce in the form of procurement constitutes one of the important means to strengthen the economic linkages between the urban and rural areas and improve the standard of living for the peasants.

Our country's county constitutes the most appropriate base for organizing procurement work too.

Only if the county becomes the base for procurement, is it possible to precisely grasp the needs of the commercial organs and local industry factories in the

county, and based thereon, exert a positive influence on expediting the production of agricultural produce of the cooperative farms in the county. As the procurement base gets closer to the agricultural production cell, favorable conditions are also created for widely mobilizing the sources of procurement.

The county, by readjusting and strengthening its own procurement bases such as the procurement station, daily necessities procurement store, and foodstuffs procurement store and by directly penetrating the rural area and organizing procurement work, must timely purchase agricultural produce. In this way increasing the income of the peasants, it must positively serve to heighten their production desires and at the same time satisfactorily supply food and raw materials to the urban inhabitants and industry.

In order to more satisfactorily fill the needs of the inhabitants in the county, it is essential to effectively mobilize and utilize all of the avenues in the realm of commodity circulation. What is important here is that of continuing to develop the state-operated commerce and at the same time, of commendably utilizing the peasants market commerce.

The peasants market commerce is a form of commerce which inevitably comes to exist under conditions that cooperative ownership is dominant in agriculture and that private sideline economy exists. The peasants market commerce constitutes an auxiliary avenue of commodities supply that helps render convenience in the life of the inhabitants in the urban area and workers' districts, widely mobilizing an additional source of commodities latent in the rural regions. The peasants markets supply to the inhabitants in the urban area and workers' districts directly without going through an intermediary node various kinds of sideline products such as surplus agricultural produce and livestock products from the rural regions. The peasants markets also serve to satisfy not only the needs of the inhabitants in the urban area and workers' districts but also the diverse needs of the peasants of other cooperative farms.

The county, by responsibly managing and effectively utilizing the peasants markets in the county, must strive to make the peasants markets positively serve to strengthen the commercial linkages between the urban and rural areas with the county as the base.

The county as the supply base also performs a big role in improving the service for the life of the peasants.

As the income of the rural inhabitants increases and the linkages between the urban and rural areas become ever closer, the demands of the peasants for consumer goods and modern life grow bigger day by day. Therefore, the county must put great efforts into improving the service for the life of the peasants.

The county, by insuring amterial conditions for further perfecting the rural service facilities and exercising guidance for the improvement of their management and operation work, must strive to make the rural service facilities serve even better for the sake of the peasants.

The more socialist construction progresses, the closer the economic linkages between the urban and rural areas will become, and in consequence, the bigger the role and function of the county as the base for forming the economic linkages between the urban and rural areas will grow.

Even as socialist construction progresses and the urban area develops in the future, the rural population which is the target of the county will still represent no small relative weight, and because of the dispersed state of the rural area, the peasants will continue to live scattered over wide regions. Therefore, even into the distant future of Socialism, Communism, the rural ri will still be remaining as a rural production cell, supply cell, service cell, and the county will still be performing the role as an economic base linking the urban and rural areas, as a supply base for the rural area.

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LOFTILY UPHOLDING THE MILITANT SLOGAN OF THE PARTY, LET US GLORIFY THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF FATHERLAND LIBERATION AND THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE PARTY WITH PRIDEFUL VICTORY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 3, Mar 85 pp 28-32

[Text] Our party and people will be greeting the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party this year in a meaningful manner.

At a time when the whole country is seething with an intense revolutionary fervor with the significant holidays at hand, our Party Central Committee has announced a militant slogan on the occasion of these auspicious holidays.

The slogan of the Party Central Committee, which graphically reflects the unanimous aim and aspiration of our people, comprehensively enunciates the militant task designed to greet the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party as the great festival of a victor and more energetically move our revolutionary cause forward.

The slogan of the Party Central Committee is a militant banner which bestows new prospects and ever higher aspirations on our people who have raced forward along the one road of victory under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader and makes it possible for them to go forward to make new strides and exploits this meaningful year. Graphically embodied in the slogan are the stern will and determination of our party to glorify the immortal revolutionary achievements scored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and more highly demonstrate the commanding appearance of the fatherland by bringing about an epoch-making turnaround in socialist construction.

All party members and working people, by upholding the militant slogan of the Party Central Committee and energetically stepping up socialist construction, must glorify with prideful victory the holidays deeply significant in the history of our party and revolution.

The liberation of the fatherland and the founding of our party were great events that brought about a basic turnaround in the life of our people and in our developing revolution.

With the fatherland restored, the Japanese imperialist colonial rule over nearly a one-half century was liquidated in our country and the national

liberation cause was attained, and a new road of class liberation, human liberation, came to be opened up.

In order to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, it is imperative to eliminate all forms of enslavement and constraint, and to that end, it is imperative to carry out the national liberation, class liberation, and human liberation revolutions.

Achieving national liberation is an important priority task arising in the struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people. Without realizing the national liberation task and casting off national enslavement and oppression, it is impossible to exercise national sovereign rights nor is it possible to become the master of one's destiny nor to go forward to chart the class liberation, human liberation cause.

The Korean communists and patriotic people, by victoriously organizing and launching the long, arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and fighting together with the Soviet troops, destroyed and mopped up the Japanese imperialist aggressors and brilliantly attained the historic cause of fatherland restoration. Thus our people embarked on the road of a rewarding struggle to construct a growing and prospering new Korea as the dignified people of a sovereign independent state. Fatherland liberation--this was a new milestone in the struggle of our people for the sake of sovereignty, independence, and Socialism.

By the restoration of the fatherland, a new stage of converting the society to the chuche ideology began in our country, and our fatherland, which had lost its identity in the world, became able to dynamically move forward as a sovereign independent state in the international arena.

The liberation of the fatherland from the Japanese imperialist colonial rule provided favorable conditions for the founding of our party, the guiding force of the Korean revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, even under such difficult and complex post-liberation circumstances crushing the wriggings and obstruction machinations of all kinds of opportunists and class enemies, successfully realized without delay the great task of founding our party, a chuche-oriented revolutionary party, based on the party construction groundwork laid in the course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The founding of our party, which is a chuche-oriented revolutionary party, heralded the birth of a great revolutionary party of a new type leading the Korean communist movement and the overall Korean revolution to victory with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, as the guiding principle.

With the founding of our party the Korean working class and working people came to have their own dignified and mighty vanguard unit, the militant general staff of the revolution, and became able to go forward to victoriously chart the road ahead for the revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the party.

By the founding of our party began the historic process of dyeing the party one color with the great chuche ideology, and the struggle for the unity and solidarity of the communist ranks and the revolutionary force came to enter a new developmental stage. Our people, as a powerful national unit possessing their own invincible leading and guiding force, came to energetically move forward in their own right as part of the international revolutionary force.

With the founding of the party of a new type, the chuche-oriented revolutionary party, the Korean revolution under the tested leadership of its own militant general staff has walked the one road of pressing hard on the heels of the enemy, and our people have scored a great victory in the awesome struggle to remold nature, society, and people in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology. The course of struggle in the past 40 years since liberation--this is prideful annals emblazoned with epochal transformations and exploits.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our party and people have walked the road of revolution shining with victory and glory in the past 40 years, and built and put in place a people's paradise in the fatherland, a good place to live." (Book "New Year's Address," 1985, p 11)

In the history of a nation, 40 years is but a fleeting moment.

But in this period our people under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader have achieved an epochal great transformation unprecedented in our long national history.

Our people, by brilliantly completing the two stages of social revolution--the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution--while successfully crushing the obstruction machinations of the class enemies within and without, established and put in place the most advanced socialist system in the fatherland, and energetically stepping up socialist construction, erected a socialist power of self-dependence, self-support, and self-reliant defense.

Our people, firmly united around the party and the leader and holding aloft the banner of three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--are at present energetically hastening the cause of conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, and filled to overflowing with faith and optimism, are bringing the communist future nearer.

That through an unprecedentedly arduous and rugged course national liberation and class liberation have been brilliantly completed in our country and with the human liberation cause successfully pushed, the heyday of the Korean revolution is being unfolded represents the immortal revolutionary achievement compiled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. This great achievement constitutes a firm resource which makes it possible for our party and people to go forward to attain the chuche revolutionary cause, the communist revolutionary cause to the end.

By the matchless, tested leadership of our party the continuity of our revolution is being thoroughly guaranteed and our people's march toward the attainment of the chuche revolutionary cause is being energetically stepped up at a new higher stage.

Our party, which is the organizer, inspirer, and guiding force for all victories of our people, has today entered a new higher stage for its own development, and its organizational and ideological bases have been extraordinarily strengthened. Through the struggle to convert the entire party to the chuche ideology our party has been further strengthened and developed into an ever-victorious militant general staff possessing an invincible might and high authority internally and externally.

By the struggle of our party going forward to brilliantly embody the ideology and leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song more brilliant prospects are being opened up on the road ahead for the nation and our people, entrusting their all to the party responsibly leading the destiny of the fatherland and the people, are dynamically moving forward filled to overflowing with faith and confidence in victory.

This struggle history of glory that our people have walked under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader is a history that has ushered in the heyday of infinite prosperity in the fatherland, and at the same time, a brilliant history that has been dyeing the society and the party one color with the chuche ideology. Truly, in the past 40 years our revolution has raced forward far and our people have achieved the immortal great task of establishing an energetic, dignified socialist country known for its self-dependence, self-support, and self-reliant defense in the eastern corner of Asia.

For this immortal achievement compiled under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader that will be shining for centuries to come, our people are feeling an unusually great sense of honor and national pride. But, however great the achievement we have scored, we can never afford to be complacent with it, and we must keep moving forward ever more. Life never stays at one place, and the revolution calls for continuing to leap forward toward a higher peak.

By upholding the slogan of the Party Central Committee and bringing about a fresh revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction we must adorn this year marking the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party as the most brilliant year in the history of the fatherland and more energetically move the cause of fatherland reunification and socialist construction forward.

In order to brilliantly carry out this awesome task, it is important that the whole country be filled to overflowing with revolutionary vigor and all of the party members and working people, holding burning enthusiasm and ever more intense fighting spirit, go forward to more energetically launch the revolutionary march with a view to bringing about a fresh leap forward.

Patriotic enthusiasm and intense revolutionary spirit, party spirit, intent on demonstrating the might and dignity of chuche Korea and the commanding appearance of the party constitute the key to bringing about a fresh great leap forward and innovation on the occasion of the meaningful holidays. All party members and working people, by energetically stepping up socialist construction with fervent loyalty intent on indeflectibly embodying the lofty intent of the party, must glorify this year's holidays with a fresh great victory.

As we greet the meaningful holidays, we must above all put great efforts into strengthening the party and enhancing its combat strength and leadership role.

To strengthen the party is the basic guarantee for all victories. This task must be conducted without interruption as long as the party exists and the revolution continues.

What is most important in strengthening the militant might of the party is that of thoroughly arming all party members with the revolutionary thought of the party and firmly uniting them airtight around the party and the leader.

Party organizations must substantially conduct the task to establish the revolutionary world view among the cadres and party members, thoroughly arming them with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, and launch broadly and deeply the task to indoctrinate them in the glories-filled revolutionary history of our respected and beloved leader and in the history of his leadership for the revolution and construction. In this way they must make all party members and working people, keeping the revolutionary view of the leader engraved in their hearts as a faith, go forward to loftily uphold with loyalty our respected and beloved leader who throughout his lifetime has been and is still giving his all for the sake of the freedom and happiness of the people, the fatherland and the revolution, and the growth and prosperity of the nation.

Party organizations, aggressively launching the task of indoctrination in our party's creative ideology and theory and its history of the revolutionary struggle to suit today's realistic demands, must strive to make all party members and working people go forward, whatever the circumstances, to share destiny with the party, infinitely trusting the party, and defend with their lives the socialist system provided by the party and the leader.

The unity and solidarity of the party ranks are the source of the might of the party. The might of the party gets displayed to the hilt when party members are firmly united around one center of leadership in the interest of the revolution. Therefore, what is most important in strengthening the militant might of the party is that of making all of the party members firmly united centered around the party and the leader in terms of ideological will.

All functionaries and party members, who are firmly united around the party and the leader, must always become the standard bearer of struggle and bulwark in protecting and defending the rock-hard unity and solidarity of our party.

The militant might of the party manifests itself in the revolutionary ethos and discipline of all of the party members to unconditionally embrace and inflexibly implement the line, decision and directive of the party.

All party organizations must thoroughly establish among party members and working people the revolutionary ethos and strong discipline to unconditionally accept and implement the line, decision and directive of the party, and think and act in accordance with the intent of the party. In this way they must further strengthen ours into a vibrant, militant revolutionary party.

To continue to energetically push ahead with the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--is a decisive guarantee which makes it possible to strengthen the might of the socialist system, thoroughly implementing the militant slogan of the Party Central Committee.

The line of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--is the overall line of our party for socialist, communist construction and the basic method to realize the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology. Only by energetically launching the three revolutions is it possible to turn all members of society into chuche-oriented communist social beings and go forward to successfully attain the socialist, communist cause, remolding all aspects of social life in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology.

By further deepening the Three Revolutions Teams movement, the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions, and the movement to learn from the example of unsung heroes to suit the realistic demands for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, we must strive to make loyalty to the party and the leader displayed more intensely among party members and working people and a new change brought about in their ideomental features and way of work.

To bring about a revolutionary turnaround in socialist economic construction is an important requirement in strengthening the might of the socialist system and enhancing its superiority, in greeting in a meaningful manner the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party.

In the slogan of the Party Central Committee it is pointed out as follows:

"To bring about a fresh upsurge on all fronts of socialist economic construction is a glorious and important task to brilliantly adorn this year marking the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, further strengthen the might of our party and fatherland, and hasten the chuche revolutionary cause."

To commendably carry out socialist economic construction is an important requirement in completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, and a sacred task to occupy the material fortress of Communism. The greatness of the party of the working class manifests itself not only in the task to remold social beings but also in the struggle to transform their life environment. Only by commendably carrying out socialist

economic construction is it possible to satisfactorily fill the ceaselessly growing material and cultural needs of the people and display the superiority of the socialist system to the hilt.

All of the party members and working people, by upholding the slogan of the Party Central Committee and more energetically launching the movement for the creation of "the speed of the '80s" in all branches of socialist economic construction, must make great strides in production and construction. In particular, those branches having important significance in the fulfillment of the people's economic plan this year such as the extractive industry, railway transport, and metal industry, must thoroughly carry out the revolutionary task assigned by the party. Only by so doing is it possible to bring about a fresh turnaround in all branches of the people's economy and register a decisive advance in the task to occupy the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction.

All party members and working people, intensely displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude in manufacturing what is nonexistent and seeking out more of what is in short supply, must successfully fulfill the enormous quotas with their own strength and technology, raw materials and facilities.

Functionaries of the economic branch, by assiduously, substantially conducting economic organizational work and production command aimed at normalizing production on a high standard and by correctly utilizing economic leverages and properly implementing the independent economic accounting system, must manage and operate the economy scientifically, rationally. At the same time, the rural economic branch must energetically launch the struggle to consolidate the achievements scored last year and make strides in agricultural production.

To more satisfactorily solve the question of the people's living standard, bringing about a ceaseless fresh upsurge in socialist economic construction, has important significance in demonstrating the superiority of our country's socialist system and greeting in a meaningful manner the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party.

To ceaselessly improve the standard of living for the people is the supreme principle of our party activity. Our party, giving prominence to the task to improve in an epoch-making manner the standard of living for the people this year on the occasion of the meaningful holidays, is boldly, daringly launching the struggle for the realization.

Our country possesses production potentialities and all kinds of possibilities which make it possible to more satisfactorily solve the question of the people's living standard. Positively mobilizing and utilizing the great production potentialities already created and all the possibilities, we must bring about a fresh turnaround in the production of mass consumption goods, decisively improve the work of service to the people, and further increase the production of foodstuffs.

As we greet the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation, we must go forward to commendably conduct the task to further strengthen and develop the traditional Korea-USSR relations of friendship.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught, Korea and the Soviet Union are friendly neighboring countries sharing a common border across a river.

The Soviet Union helped with blood our people's sacred struggle to crush the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and restore our fatherland. The Soviet people also sincerely helped our people to the utmost both materially and morally during the formidable Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and during the arduous postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction period, and are still today unchangingly and positively supporting our socialist construction and the cause of the independent peaceful reunification of our fatherland.

To suit the intent and demand of the party to further consolidate, comprehensively expand and strengthen the traditional Korea-USSR relations of friendship which are developing in a laudable manner day by day, we must substantially, commendably conduct this task. All units, by regarding the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation as an important opportunity to make the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries, Korea and the Soviet Union, flower further and by organizing and conducting the task to suit their specific conditions, must turn the approaching great festivals into a new milestone in the developing Korea-USSR relations of friendship.

Success or failure in the task to greet in a meaningful manner the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party hinges on how responsibly party organizations and functionaries conduct organizational guidance work. In today's struggle to carry through the slogan of the Party Central Committee, it is precisely the guidance functionaries who are in the driver's seat. The guidance functionaries of all branches, all units, deeply bearing in mind the intent of the party, must boldly, daringly plan the task to carry through the militant slogan of the party and go forward to launch the task with vigor.

At present the situation in our country, on account of the war provocation machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet gang, is very tense. All functionaries, party members, and working people, to suit the demands of the prevailing situation, must heighten their revolutionary alertness and maintain an intense posture, and displaying ever more heightened revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness, achieve a greater leap forward and innovation in production and construction.

For the forward movement of our people struggling for a just cause, no force can stand in the way, and it will inevitably triumph. Let one and all, firmly united around the party and the leader, glorify the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party with prideful victory.

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TO EMBODY THE THREE REVOLUTIONS LINE FOLLOWING THE LEADERSHIP OF THE PARTY
IS A FIRM GUARANTEE FOR THE VICTORY OF OUR REVOLUTION

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 3, Mar 85 pp 33-37

[Article by Kim Si-hak]

[Text] The three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--are the revolutionary line which our party invariably maintains in order to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people.

The ultimate objectives of the revolutionary struggle of the working class lie in building the communist society and completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

The revolution for the independent stand and attitude of the working class and the masses of working people, which began with the struggle to overturn the old exploiting system, is continued in the socialist society into the struggle to eliminate the ideological, technological, and cultural backwardness inherited from the old society, and through this struggle, comes to be completed. It is only by thoroughly carrying out the three revolutions that it is possible to eliminate the ideological, technological, and cultural backwardness inherited from the old society and the resultant class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry, the difference in labor, and the difference in the material and cultural standards of living, and comprehensively realize the intrinsic demands of the communist society. Thoroughly embodying the three revolutions line is precisely where a firm guarantee for going forward to brilliantly construct the communist society where the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people will have been completely realized is.

To complete our revolution to the end, thoroughly embodying the three revolutions line, is the firm revolutionary stand of our party.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"Embodied in the line of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--is the firm stand of our party to attain the socialist, communist cause to the end." (Book "Let Us Go Forward Holding Aloft the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Ideology," p 11)

Our revolutionary cause that began early on in the Paektu forests has yet to be attained, and in order to attain this revolutionary cause, it is imperative to continue the revolution from generation to generation to the end without staying the struggle.

The three revolutions represent the continuation of the revolution under Socialism and its new higher stage. Only by energetically pushing ahead with the three revolutions is it possible to continue our revolution which has been charted and developing under the banner of the chuche ideology, and whatever trials and barriers may stand in the way, go forward to attain the chuche revolutionary cause to the end. Continuing to dynamically move forward holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions is where a true road to victoriously charting the bright future of Communism following the leadership of our party lies.

A basic question arising in energetically launching the three revolutions is that of firmly insuring the leadership of the party for them.

Communist construction is a struggle to remold people, society, and nature and insure a complete social equality and a happy life for the masses of people. The human remolding task, the social transformation task, and the nature remaking task after the establishment of the socialist system are carried out through the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural.

Like all other revolutionary struggles, the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--will also come to walk the road of victory only under the leadership of the party. Apart from the leadership of the party, any one task of the three revolutions cannot be successfully carried out.

The three revolutions are very broad revolutions that must complete social transformation, nature remaking, and human remolding to suit the aims and demands of the masses of working people.

In human history there have been various kinds of revolutionary struggles to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people, but never before have there been such intense and broad revolutions as the three revolutions aimed at comprehensively realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people in all aspects of social life. As the revolutionary struggle grows in breadth and depth, it is the demands of the law of the developing revolution to ceaselessly strengthen the leadership of the party to suit such growth. The three revolutions which go forward to bring about a basic transformation in all aspects of social life, only if the leadership of the party, which is the great guiding force of the revolution, is firmly insured, can become the revolutions going forward to construct the communist society where everything outdated will have been thoroughly swept away and the independent demands and aims of the masses of people will have been comprehensively realized.

The three revolutions are a very difficult revolutionary struggle going forward to chart the sacred road to attaining the human liberation cause based on having successfully attained the national liberation, class liberation cause.

It was a very complex struggle to attain the national liberation, class liberation cause through the social revolution, but the human liberation cause is a sacred task to insure a complete social equality and a happy life for the masses of people, and as such, is accompanied by an arduous struggle over a long period.

To realize human liberation is a great task at the highest stage and the final task of the revolutionary struggle of the working class. The struggle to carry out this task is an unfamiliar one that no one has ever realized, and a struggle that must chart a difficult and complex path. The human liberation cause, which takes on a long-term nature and is accompanied by struggle, cannot be carried out apart from the leadership of the party of the working class which is the great organizer of the struggle to liberate the masses of people from all manner of constraint. If the three revolutions are to become the revolutionary struggle that positively hastens the sacred cause of human liberation, they must necessarily receive the leadership of the party of the working class. Only under the sagacious leadership of the party which, brightly illuminating the road ahead for the revolution, leads the struggle at the helm, can the three revolutions become a noble revolutionary task that energetically pushes the historic cause of human liberation.

Our party has been ceaselessly strengthening partywide guidance for the three revolutions to suit the new demands of each stage of the revolution and construction.

Our party, setting forth the guideline for carrying out the three revolutions from the outset of building a new society, has positively launched the struggle for the implementation, and in the process, the three revolutions line has always energetically inspired the struggle of our people for social progress and transformation.

The course of the victorious forward movement of the revolution and construction in our country has been unprecedentedly arduous and complex, but our people, by ceaselessly moving forward under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader, successfully carried out the two stages of the social revolution, breaking through multilayer barriers and trials, and have transformed ours into a rich, strong, and prosperous socialist country.

Our party's line of the three revolutions was the banner of a great transformation which made it possible to erect a prosperous society from the most backward circumstances, and the banner of self-dependence and creation which has made it possible to work out our own destiny, practising self-reliance without depending on others.

In the course of the struggle to implement the three revolutions line our country has come to demonstrate the glory as a socialist power of self-dependence, self-support, and self-reliant defense, and our people have become a revolutionary people taking the lead in attaining the sovereignty cause, which is the most sacred cause of the masses of working people.

Since the historic march began to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology under the sagacious leadership of the party, the struggle of our

people to embody the three revolutions line has come to develop onto a new higher stage.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, setting forth the guidelines for successfully realizing the three revolutions to suit the demands of the developing revolution, has sagaciously led our party and people for the implementation.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"By ceaselessly strengthening partywide guidance for the three revolutions we must make the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions more organized and positive, and go forward to bring about a new turnaround in carrying them out." (Ibid., p 22)

As the revolution and construction deepened and developed, our party, into the 1970s setting forth the program to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology, presented it as the most important revolutionary task to revolutionize, working classize party members and working people, thoroughly consolidate the nation's material and technical foundations, and make the socialist national culture brilliantly blossom and develop. This called for energetically organizing and mobilizing the entire party and all of the people in carrying out the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--and strengthening partywide guidance for them.

Only by strengthening partywide guidance for the three revolutions is it possible to go forward to make the struggle more organized and positive for the prosecution of the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions, and energetically organize and mobilize the masses for the realization.

The Three Revolutions Teams movement, the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions, and the movement to learn from the example of unsung heroes, which our party is sagaciously leading, are powerful means to make the three revolutions more organized and positive and energetically inspire the revolution and construction.

The TRT movement is becoming an energetic revolutionary guidance method that ceaselessly strengthens partywide guidance for the ideological revolution, the technological revolution, and the cultural revolution.

The three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--are carried out by the voluntary enthusiasm of the masses of working people, and are a task that is conducted based on modern science and technology. This task can be carried out successfully when going forward with a tight grip on politicoideological guidance and at the same time, on scientific and technological guidance all together. Under conditions that socialist construction deepens and science and technology ceaselessly develop, without correctly combining politicoideological guidance and scientific and technological guidance it is impossible to go forward to energetically push the three revolutions to suit the plan of the party. The TRT movement,

because of the characteristics in terms of composition of the teams, makes it possible to admirably combine politicoideological guidance and scientific and technological guidance for the three revolutions. Enrolled in the TRT are core elements of the party thoroughly prepared politicoideologically and possessing guidance ability and work experience, and a fresh generation of young intellectuals thoroughly armed with the chuche ideology and possessing the knowledge of modern science and technology. The TRT, because they are a guiding force prepared in politicoideological terms and in terms of science and technology, are going forward to correctly solve all questions arising in the prosecution of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--to suit the plan of the party, to suit the principle of science and technology. As through the TRT movement the intent of the party is deeply driven home to the masses and the creative opinions of the masses are timely channeled to the Party Center, the leadership of the party for the three revolutions is being insured most precisely. This bespeaks the fact well that the TRT movement is a powerful revolutionary guidance method which energetically pushes the three revolutions to suit the intent and plan of the party, to suit the realistic demands of socialist construction developing onto a new higher stage.

The movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions being led by our party is becoming a powerful mass movement which, firmly turning around the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--as the task of the masses themselves and relying on the inexhaustible strength and wisdom of the broad masses, goes forward to successfully carry out the ideological revolution, the technological revolution, and the cultural revolution.

The three revolutions, which are the basic revolutionary task of socialist, communist construction, are an awesome struggle going forward to bring about a basic transformation in all the economic and cultural, ideological and moral areas. The three revolutions, which are unprecedented in breadth and depth, can be carried out successfully only by the positive struggle of the masses of working people in the millions. Success in the three revolutions is influenced in large measure by how broadly the masses of people are made to participate in them.

The movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions makes the broad masses positively participate in the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions with intense revolutionary fervor. Thus in this movement, the masses with an intense awareness of being the master of the three revolutions are successfully carrying out by mass struggle and collective innovation all the tasks arising in the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions. Through the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions, the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--have been turned around firmly as the task of the masses themselves, and fresh change has come to take place ceaselessly in all the economic and cultural, ideological and moral areas.

The movement to learn from the example of unsung heroes being energetically launched under the guidance of our party is becoming a great driving force for successfully carrying out the human remolding and technological remolding tasks to suit the mode of the three revolutions.

The three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--are a struggle to thoroughly eliminate the legacy of the old society and insure the victory of the new. This struggle, unlike the struggle opposing the exploiting class and the exploiting system, calls for pushing ahead with the human remolding and technological remolding tasks through and through by the method of persuasion and indoctrination. This is so because the struggle to eliminate the legacy of the old society is a task targeting the masses of people and a task which they themselves must carry out.

One of the powerful methods for persuasion and indoctrination is indoctrination to influence people by positive example.

The movement to learn from the example of unsung heroes, which embodies the guideline of the party for indoctrination to influence people by positive example, successfully pushes the human remolding and technological remolding tasks through the process of eliminating the negative by positive example. Overcoming the negative by positive example constitutes precisely the process of eliminating the old and creativing the new. The movement to learn from the example of unsung heroes makes people thoroughly eliminate the negative and highly display the communist virtue through the struggle to give prominence to our society's most typical positive example and emulate it. Because it thoroughly eliminates the old by the method of indoctrination to influence people by positive example and firmly insures the victory of the new, what is communistic, the movement to learn from the example of unsung heroes works to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the masses of people and energetically step up the ideological revolution, the technological revolution, and the cultural revolution, enhancing their revolutionary fervor and creative ability. Amid the struggle to emulate the example of unsung heroes a mass ideological remolding movement and technological remolding movement are being launched energetically, and heroic exploits and miracles are happening ceaselessly in all areas of socialist construction.

Our party not only has created the TRT movement, the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions, and the movement to learn from the example of unsung heroes, which are powerful means to carry out the three revolutions, but has had established an orderly guidance system for them.

Even though a guidance method to correctly organize and mobilize the masses and a revolutionary mass movement have been provided, unless a guidance system capable of precisely embodying them is established, it is impossible to successfully push the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural. Therefore, in order to strengthen partywide guidance for the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions and energetically organize and mobilize the broad masses of working people in the implementation of the three revolutions line, it is imperative to ceaselessly improve the guidance system to suit the purpose.

Our party, by having had established from the center to the base level correct guidance systems for the TRT movement, the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions, and the movement to learn from the example of unsung heroes, has had the task for implementation of the three revolutions line launched more organizationally, positively, as an important part of party work under the guidance of party organizations.

Our party, also enunciating clearly defined targets and directions and concrete tasks for these revolutionary movements in each period, is energetically leading the way in making the movements vigorously launched to suit the new demands of the developing revolution, and is exercising leadership with bold, daring guidance for the fire of the three revolutions to blaze everywhere.

That partywide guidance for the three revolutions is strengthened and that by a mass movement new miracles and innovations are being achieved one after another in human remolding work, technological remolding work, and cultural construction work is precious fruits brought by the sagacious leadership of our party for thoroughly embodying the three revolutions line.

Our people, who have learned by experience with all their hearts the greatness of the party through the struggle to embody the three revolutions line, are filled to overflowing with a firm determination to go forward to attain the chuche cause to the end, following the leadership of the party and holding aloft the banner of three revolutions.

Today our people are faced with the heavy task to strengthen the might of the triumphant socialist system and highly display its superiority by thoroughly implementing the decision of the tenth plenary meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee and the militant task set forth in the "New Year's Address" for this year and successfully realizing the 10 major prospective targets of economic construction in the 1980s. The key to the fulfillment of this task, too, lies in continuing to thoroughly implement the three revolutions line, following the leadership of the party.

By thoroughly planning and coordinating organizational political work to more thoroughly implement the three revolutions line to suit the heavy duty before the revolution and the extraordinary revolutionary fervor of our people, we must strive to make a ceaseless revolutionary upsurge happen in all areas of socialist construction.

All party organizations must go forward with a tight grip on the TRT movement, the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions, and the movement to learn from the example of unsung heroes as a party committee-wide task, seek out the correct methodology of thoroughly implementing the three revolutions line and based thereon, more energetically launch these movements, and strengthen partywide guidance so that the three revolutions may be carried out successfully to suit the intent of the party.

In particular, thoroughly consolidating the TRT ranks and enhancing their sense of responsibility and role, they must make all team members at their respective units positively help the functionaries execute the line and policy of the party without fail on the partywide principle.

Our party calls for bringing about a fresh upsurge in the revolution and construction this year and commemorating the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party as the great festival of a victor.

All party organizations, by setting the pledged goals even higher to suit the intent of the party in the movement to capture the red flag of three revolutions and the movement to learn from the example of unsung heroes and making these movements launched substantially in close combination with the struggle for the creation of "the speed of the '80s," must strive to make a fresh upsurge brought about in production and construction under the banner of three revolutions.

To go forward to bring about ceaseless innovation in socialist construction, thoroughly embodying the three revolutions line, is a responsible task to uphold with loyalty the leadership of the party and enhance its authority.

By more thoroughly implementing the three revolutions line of the party to suit the demands of conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, we shall go forward to energetically hasten the victory of the chuche revolutionary cause, the socialist, communist cause.

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THE BASICS IN IDEOLOGICAL CONSCIOUSNESS ARE THE CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 3, Mar 85 pp 38-40

[Article by Yu Sun-ch'an]

[Text] To strengthen class indoctrination among party members and working people is an important task which the party of the working class must strictly adhere to in building Socialism, Communism. Depending on how this task is pushed forward the fate of the revolution is influenced.

Our party, always defining class indoctrination as an important part of the content of party ideological work, has been ceaselessly deepening it to suit the demands of the developing revolution. Today even under the difficult conditions that the enemy machinations of aggression and war are unprecedentedly intensifying, our party members and working people are energetically stepping up the revolution and construction while defending the socialist fatherland airtight with an intense class awareness. This graphically shows the sagacity of the leadership of our party which has invariably adhered to class indoctrination work, enunciating that the basics in ideological consciousness are the class consciousness.

To correctly enunciate the position and role of the class consciousness in ideological consciousness is one of the important questions arising in successfully carrying out the revolutionary struggle such as human remolding work and the construction task.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"There could be no such thing as a supraclass ideology in the class society, and the basics in people's ideological consciousness are the class consciousness." (Book "On the Chuche Ideology," pp 32-33)

Ideological consciousness is a consciousness reflecting people's demands and interests, and this is categorized into many kinds depending on the demands and interests of what kind of a social collective it reflects. Class consciousness is a consciousness reflecting the basic demands and

interests of a class, and as such, constitutes the basics in ideological consciousness.

To say that the basics in ideological consciousness are the class consciousness means that class consciousness is the basic thought running through ideological consciousness. Put another way, it means that class consciousness is at the bottom of people's ideological consciousness of every kind and governs its character and role.

What makes the basics in ideological consciousness the class consciousness is related to the fact that people's class position in a class society constitutes the basics in their social position.

Generally, people's ideological consciousness reflects their position. People's position is the objective basis for the formation of their ideological consciousness. People's social position is governed by various social relations they have formed. People live in a class society, above all forming class relations as members of a class. In a class society, a class comes to have the most basic significance among social collectives, and in consequence, class relations come to occupy the leading position in social relations. Therefore, the class position formed by class relations constitutes the basics in people's social position.

Inasmuch as people form class relations and at the same time, have individual and family relations as well, they come to have class demands and interests and at the same time, various [other] demands and interests. Now, because people's class position is the basics in their social position, class demands and interests come to constitute the basics in people's diverse demands and interests. So it is, therefore, that class consciousness is at the bottom of ideological consciousness as a whole and comes to govern all the contents of ideological consciousness.

The revolutionary thought evolved and systematized with the class consciousness of the working class as the basis, is the communist ideology. The communist ideology is the reflection of the class demands and interests of the working class, and the revolutionary thought that has systematized the method for the realization.

The working class is the most advanced, revolutionary class holding the mission to tear down the old exploiting system and build the socialist, communist society. The working class, starting from its class position, has basic interests in eliminating once and for all all manner of enslavement and constraint such as exploitation and oppression and building the communist society where the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people will have been completely realized. The communist ideology is underlaid with the class consciousness of the working class. Apart from the class consciousness of the working class there could be no such thing as the communist ideology, and the class consciousness of the working class constitutes the core of the communist ideology.

What makes the basics in ideological consciousness the class consciousness is also related to the fact that people's ideomental features are determined by their class consciousness.

People's ideomental features are a manifestation of their ideological consciousness. A systematized ideological consciousness manifests itself in forms such as ideal and faith, feeling and will, morality and liking, and comes to form people's ideomental features. The character, content, and standard of ideological consciousness held by people manifest themselves through their ideomental features.

The class-oriented viewpoint and stand are an expression of the class consciousness. The class-oriented demands and interests constituting the content of the class consciousness come to be expressed as class-oriented viewpoint and stand in approaching and evaluating the realities.

What governs various factors in the formation of people's ideomental features is the class-oriented viewpoint and stand. Hold the viewpoint and stand oriented in the working class and one will come to have a revolutionary ideal and wholesome morality, beautiful character and stern will; hold the viewpoint and stand of the capitalist class and one will come to have a reactionary ideal and corrupt morality, vulgar feeling and feeble will. The class-oriented viewpoint and stand are underlaid with factors in the formation of people's ideomental features, and perform the role of governing them.

What is most important in the ideomental features which the communist social beings must attain, is the revolutionary world view providing the viewpoint and stand oriented in the working class. People, only if they hold the revolutionary world view, can vigorously launch into the revolutionary struggle and always maintain a firm class-oriented stand and attitude, however difficult and complex the circumstances may be, and go forward to resolutely fight for the victory of the revolution, overcoming all kinds of barriers and trials with a stern will.

Class consciousness performs a very important function in establishing the revolutionary world view. The class consciousness of the working class is the ideological basis of the revolutionary world view. The revolutionary world view, underlaid with the class consciousness of the working class and through certain stages of its development, is formed, consolidated, and developed.

When people, recognizing the intrinsic nature of social phenomena, hate the exploiting class and exploiting society and hold the thought of loving the socialist, communist society, the groundwork will come to be laid for the revolutionary world view; and when they hold the revolutionary preparedness to fight to the end to demolish capitalism, imperialism and build Socialism, Communism, the framework of a world view will come to be established. And when they nurture a revolutionary will capable of devotedly launching into the revolutionary struggle and attain the ideomental features as a communist revolutionary, the revolutionary world view will come to be completely established. Therefore, only when people thoroughly arm themselves with the class consciousness of the working class, can they firmly establish the revolutionary world view and become genuine communist revolutionaries going forward to fight to the end for the sake of the victory of the revolution with an intense class-oriented preparedness and stern will.

What makes the basics in ideological consciousness the class consciousness is also related to the fact that the class consciousness performs the decisive role in governing people's activity.

Because the class consciousness reflects people's class-oriented demands and interests, it governs the objectives and direction of people's activity, and performs the decisive role in inspiring them to act.

The revolutionary cause of the working class for socialist, communist construction comes to be accompanied by an intense class struggle with all kinds of class enemies such as imperialism. In this struggle, the interests of which class people fight to protect depend on the thought of which class they hold. Only if people thoroughly arm themselves with the most advanced class consciousness of the working class, can they analyze and judge all questions on the stand of the working class and resolutely protect the interests of the masses of working people such as the working class, and fight to the end for the sake of the victory of the socialist, communist cause with a stern will and indeflectible, resolute combat strength.

That only he who holds the class consciousness of the working class can positively contribute to the revolutionary struggle and construction task is shown well today by the struggle of our people to defend the socialist system and highly display its superiority.

For party members and working people to fervently love the socialist system and devotedly struggle to highly display its superiority arises as an important requirement in firmly defending, consolidating, and developing the socialist gains.

What stand and attitude people take toward the socialist system and how they go forward to fight for its sake is influenced by their class consciousness. He who has thoroughly armed himself with the class consciousness of the working class, deeply recognizing the intrinsic superiority of the socialist system instead of stopping at viewing merely this or that aspect of the society or its outward phenomena, devotedly struggles to glorify this system, but he who has failed to so arm himself cannot correctly view the intrinsic nature and superiority of the socialist system nor can he devotedly struggle for the sake of this system either.

It is precisely because our people have thoroughly armed themselves with an intense class consciousness that today even under conditions that the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet gang are resorting to all kinds of dastardly machinations in an attempt to thwart the traction and influencing powers of our socialist system, our party members and working people are resolutely protecting and defending this system without wavering in the least, keeping the beneficence of our system deeply engraved in their hearts. This constitutes a sound guarantee for defending and ceaselessly consolidating and developing our revolution.

The thought that the basics in ideological consciousness are the class consciousness is a matchless thought that, scientifically elucidating the

intrinsic characteristics of ideological consciousness, has illuminated the most correct road to properly drawing the working class line in conducting ideological indoctrination work and bringing up working people as genuine communist revolutionaries. With the position and role of the class consciousness graphically elucidated by our party, a powerful ideotheoretical weapon has come to be provided which makes it possible to successfully launch communistic human remolding work with a clearly defined goal in the correct direction, and energetically step up the revolutionary struggle and construction task, ceaselessly enhancing the role of man, the masses of working people.

Today our party, from the demands of the present stage of the developing revolution and the prevailing situation, emphasizes the further strengthening of class indoctrination work. Embodied in the demands of our party for strengthening class indoctrination is its stern will to turn all party members and working people into genuine church-oriented communist revolutionaries possessing the firmly established revolutionary viewpoint and stand of the working class and going forward to attain the revolutionary cause to the end, following the party without wavering in the least, whatever the adversity.

By ceaselessly strengthening class indoctrination work in accordance with the thought and intent of the party and turning party members and working people into communist revolutionaries possessing a precise and thorough class consciousness and by further enhancing their role, we shall go forward to hasten fatherland reunification and the ultimate victory of the revolutionary cause.

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TO WORK WITH A METHODOLOGY IS AN IMPORTANT PRINCIPLE OF PARTY WORK

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 3, Mar 85 pp 41-45

[Article by Kim Tu-pyong]

[Text] To go forward to launch party work and party activity with a concrete methodology is an important achievement scored through the struggle to establish a revolutionary party work method under the leadership of the party.

To work with a methodology is a partywide work method, of which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set personal example early on, and a principle of party work which our party is brilliantly carrying on and developing.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has enunciated the overall direction of party work at all times and at the same time, even the concrete method how to conduct work with people. Set forth in the teachings of the great leader are not only the direction of party work which all party functionaries must strictly adhere to, but even the methodology of implementing it.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, defining that for party organizations and party functionaries to work always with a methodology is a glorious task to add luster to the leadership history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and through the struggle to establish the leader-style work method partywide, has sagaciously led the way in having this principle of party work thoroughly implemented in all areas of our party activity.

In order to make only one work method, the leader-style work method, monolithically prevail partywide, it is imperative to completely cast off all the conventional work methods and frameworks contrary to it. Under the leadership of the party our functionaries, by energetically launching the struggle to correctly establish a methodology of party work with a clearly defined goal and precise direction, have become able to successfully liquidate the filths of old work methods such as the taking over of administrative work, administrative method, formalism and bureaucratism.

The new realities wherein the struggle is being ever more deepened to launch all party work and party activity in accordance with the ideology, theory, and method of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and wherein

it is arising as a burning question for the entire party to go forward to work as befits the noble features of the great leader of the revolution, urgently call for bringing about a revolutionary turnaround in the work method of party functionaries, especially in the party work ethos of working with a methodology. Only by thoroughly establishing the party work ethos of working with a methodology is it possible to go forward to successfully overcome the tendency of falling into the bureaucratic and administrative ruts that may surface in the party in power. Today, whether viewed from the preparedness levels of our party functionaries or from the actual state of party work, to conduct work establishing a methodology is becoming one of the most important tasks arising in establishing the revolutionary work method and ethos.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"To tell to establish a methodology of party work means to tell to establish concrete and scientific measures with a view to precisely realizing the operational plan formulated to implement the teachings of our leader and the policy-oriented matters set forth by the Party Center." [No bibliographic reference given]

For any work, what is called methodology bespeaks concrete and scientific measures which make it possible to successfully carry out the work. Put another way, concrete work-launching method and ingenuity established to successfully carry out the revolutionary task at hand are called methodology.

When the line and policy of the party are set forth, to plan in tactical terms and seek out concrete ingenuities how and by what method to drive them home among the masses, how to compose the force to implement the party policy, how to create the material and technical conditions, and how to organize and mobilize the masses precisely constitutes establishing a methodology.

A principled question arising in establishing a party work methodology is first of all that of precisely calculating in advance such questions that may arise throughout the whole processes of the work from its start to its finish and establishing a thorough methodology for all processes of the work.

All tasks are launched, carried out, and brought to a conclusion through certain processes. Any task begins with planning and formulating a plan for the fulfillment of the task and is carried out through the processes of the arrangement of the task in accordance with the plan, grasp and guidance of the progress in the execution of the arranged task, and summation and rearrangement. It is one of the methodological principles that must be observed in all tasks without fail to ceaselessly deepen the processes of planning and plan formulation, arrangement, grasp and guidance, and summation and rearrangement. When a party policy is set forth, the functionaries with a tight grip on each of the processes must plan a method to launch every process to suit the demands of the party policy.

Planning and plan formulation are preconditions guaranteeing the success of work. A plan devoid of scientific calculations makes it impossible to push the work in a goal-oriented direction or to precisely dovetail the relevant links. Again, however precisely the plan is formulated, unless it is closely arranged through thorough organizational work, it cannot be realized precisely. Grasp and guidance of the work processes make it possible to pull abreast of the measures necessary for fulfillment of the plan, on a regular basis, and timely straighten out biased tendencies surfacing in work processes and go forward to correct the deficiencies. Therefore, only if the functionaries conduct work, establishing a thorough grasp and guidance method, can they grasp the work execution processes without omission and ultimately, establish correct guidance measures for them.

Work summation, by analyzing and summing up the good or bad points that have surfaced in the work process, functions to enhance the sense of responsibility and role of the functionaries and the masses, and makes the work deepened, gaining experiences and lessons that must be held as reference for future work. For purposes of this process, there have to be firmly established concrete methods for analyzing the summation direction and summation result.

Thus planning and plan formulation, organizational work and arrangement, grasp and guidance, summation and rearrangement are indispensable processes that must necessarily be observed in all tasks. Skip any one of the processes in carrying out a task and it will be impossible to successfully carry out the task at hand. When going forward with a tight grip on it as a principled matter to thoroughly combine and closely dovetail the plan and arrangement, grasp and guidance, summation and rearrangement, and plan and coordinate the task, establishing a concrete methodology for every process, it is possible to firmly insure the success of the task, whatever the conditions, and go forward to expand it ceaselessly.

Another important matter in establishing the methodology of party work is that of seeking out ingenuities capable of scoring the highest possible success under given conditions and circumstances.

People, the targets of party work, each have different standards and preparedness levels, and the tasks they carry out are not alike either. Again, people are ceaselessly on the move and take action, and in consequence, the method to indoctrinate, organize and mobilize them will also come to be different depending on the circumstances and conditions. Party work can neither be tied to any kind of a fixed, formalized framework nor be conducted in a stereotyped way. Therefore, a competent work method and skills of the party functionaries are required in all the processes of work execution.

In doing planning and formulating a plan or in organizing and arranging, grasping and guiding a task, it is impossible to hope for any success without the competent work method and organizational skills of the party functionaries. In order to score the highest possible success in a task, it is imperative to seek out a concrete method and ingenuities to launch the task at hand.

To say to seek out ingenuities does not mean to think of a lucky chance. A lucky chance is the product of an idea based on what is fortuitous, and as such, in it there is no scientific and realistic basis of any kind.

If the party functionaries come to cling to a lucky chance, they cannot have confidence in the correctness of their work nor can they act goal-consciously. Should this come to pass, they will become unable to substantially conduct work and they will come to commit formalism, expedientialism in work.

Ingenuity as a correct work-launching methodology is established based on a comprehensive scientific recognition of the inherent nature and actual state of the targets of work and of the law of their change and development, and contained therein is a concrete tactical method capable of most successfully fulfilling the set goal and task. Therefore, the party functionaries, based on a comprehensive analysis of the inherent nature and concrete state of the targets of work, must seek out ingenuities so as to make the general principles of the revolutionary work method rationally embodied to suit the concrete characteristics of the targets of work.

If all party organizations are to become live, vibrant organizations on the move and the party functionaries are to substantially conduct party work, they must conduct the work with a correct methodology to realize it in the given direction. The party functionaries blueprinting work with a correct methodology and going forward to launch it is precisely where a firm guarantee which makes it possible to go forward with a tight grip on party work as a creative task to suit its intrinsic demands lies.

Today our party, putting it in the forefront as an important party construction question in improving party work as a whole and organizationally, ideologically strengthening the party to correctly establish the methodology of party work, is directing deep attention to solving this question.

The party functionaries, upholding with all their hearts the intent of the party calling for conducting work with a correct party work methodology and holding infinite loyalty to the party and the leader, must positively launch the struggle to seek out a concrete method and scientific ingenuities to thoroughly implement the line and policy of the party.

What is most important in establishing a correct party work methodology is that of deeply studying and mastering the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the embodiment, the line and policy of the party.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"Set forth in our leader's teachings are not only the direction of party work which we must strictly adhere to, but even the methodology for the implementation as well." [No bibliographic reference given]

It is a precondition arising in establishing a correct methodology to deeply study and master the teachings of the great leader and the policy of the party.

The policy of our party all has a precise scientific theoretical basis, and is one that has been established to suit the principle and law of the revolution. Held in it are a profound and rich content, and the revolutionary duty in each period and the methods for the fulfillment comprehensively. Therefore, the functionaries must deeply learn by experience what kind of demand is reflected in all the policies set forth by our party and what kind of law is contained therein. This constitutes a principle that must necessarily be observed in blueprinting and planning work, arranging and launching it.

Our party functionaries, by deeply studying the party policy and precisely grasping the intent of the party contained therein, must establish a scientific methodology and go forward to brilliantly carry out the task assigned by the party.

What is important in establishing the party work methodology is also that of concretely grasping the actual state of base-level party organizations and people.

A concrete and precise grasp of the specific conditions is an indispensable condition for establishing a scientific methodology.

A work method, only if it is consistent with the characteristics of the targets of work, can become a precise one with efficacy. In order to seek out a scientific and realistic methodology of actual work, it is imperative to comprehensively, deeply grasp all the concrete contents and characteristics of the targets of work. That is, in order to establish a methodology of indoctrinating people, it is imperative to understand and grasp people microscopically; and in order to establish a correct methodology of carrying out the party policy, it is imperative to understand and grasp anatomically the overall state of the relevant branch and unit.

If a methodology is established based on a subjective judgment without a precise grasp of the objective state of conditions, and work is executed according to such a methodology, it will become impossible to avoid subjectivism and formalism.

In order to establish a realistic methodology consistent with the specific objective conditions, it is imperative of necessity to comprehensively, clearly see through the concrete state of party organizations and people, the targets of party work. To that end, it is imperative of necessity to penetrate the base-level unit deeply and go in among the masses. What is important in understanding and grasping the actual state of conditions by penetrating the base-level unit and going in among the masses is that of making the intrinsic nature of objects and phenomena correctly illuminated. If one merely looks at surface phenomena and fails to see the intrinsic nature hidden behind them, it cannot be said that one has precisely understood and grasped the actual state of conditions, and methodologies established based on such a grasp cannot have the scientific and realistic nature.

The party functionaries, overcoming formalism in understanding the realities and holding a thorough, earnest attitude, must strive to delve deeply into the targets of work and precisely find out their inherent nature.

Very instructive were the work experiences of functionaries of the North Hwanghae Province Party Committee who had organized and guided the rice-transplanting battle, concretely understanding the actual state of the base level and the targets of work.

When planning the rice-transplanting battle last year, many opinions were put forward in North Hwanghae Province on the question of the date of beginning rice-transplanting. This happened because the state of growth of the rice seedlings had been very poor on account of the unprecedentedly unfavorable spring weather caused by unusual climatic phenomena. At that time, a certain responsible functionary of the provincial party committee, going down to several farms in the province and finding out the concrete state of growth of the rice seedlings, held earnest discussions on the situation with farm members and functionaries of the relevant branch. As a result, a consensus of opinion was reached that in light of the actual state of growth of the rice seedlings, transplanting be delayed several days than usual but to compensate for it, the transplanting battle be organized commendably to meet without fail the transplanting cutoff date as specified in the chuche farming method. In this way the rice-transplanting battle came to be planned and conducted admirably on the basis of a synthesis of the opinions from the cooperative farms up to the province.

The lesson gained from this is that once the party functionaries correctly establish a methodology, commendably conduct work with functionaries of the rural economic branch and farm members, and precisely grasp the actual state of the targets of work, it is possible to admirably implement the chuche farming method, however unfavorable the conditions.

What is important in establishing the party work methodology is also that of making earnest researches with the spirit of inquiry and perfecting the methodology through collective consultations.

The methodology must contain ingenuities which make it possible to achieve the highest possible success. In launching work in whatever tasks, it is in the scheme things that there must necessarily be the most rational methodology.

The methodology is one in which the general principles of a work method are embodied most rationally to suit the concrete conditions and the specific situation which always come to deeply underlie diverse phenomena, and because of that, it is not possible to handily seek them out.

The party functionaries, wherever and whenever by racking their brains to establish a methodology of implementing the party policy and seeking out work-launching ingenuities with deep thinking and search, must go forward to perfect the methodology.

The party functionaries must do deep thinking always when receiving a party policy or embodying it in practice. If they approach whatever work improvisatorially without deep thinking and mature deliberation, they will become unable to deeply understand the intent of the party. Only the functionary who racks his brain all the time and earnestly plans and

coordinates work, can go forward to organize and launch all tasks to suit the demands of the party and the revolution, well versed in the intrinsic nature and quintessence of the party policy, its correctness and significance, and the method for the implementation.

Bespeaking this fact well is the course in which functionaries of the Party Committee of Sep'o County, Kangwon Province, loftily upholding the directive of the party for improving the standard of living for the people, resolved the question of soap by extracting oil from the wild fruit available plentifully in the locality.

The responsible functionary of Sep'o County Party Committee, going down to a cooperative farm in the county one day and while talking with an old woman, came to learn about an unfamiliar wild fruit. The functionary had been thinking, wherever he might be, how to further improve the standard of living for the people in accordance with the intent of the party, and upon hearing the old woman talk about how oily the wild fruit is, something one could easily overlook, he made up his mind to resolve the question of soap for the county, extracting oil from the fruit.

The county party responsible functionary, traversing the mountain range in the county together with the functionaries of the relevant branch, investigated the source of the wild fruit and made concrete planning where and how to plant the fruit trees. Thus in this county where it was claimed it would be impossible to resolve the question of soap for lack of a source of oil, it has become possible today to satisfactorily fill the needs for soap of the people in the county, extracting oil from the wild fruit.

This bespeaks the fact that if the party functionaries always rack their brains and search with a view to implementing the party policy, a way will be found, and it will also be possible to seek out ingenuities.

To strengthen the collective consultative system constitutes an important guarantee which makes it possible to correctly establish a concrete methodology.

It is in the process of many people getting together and earnestly discussing the method to carry out the task at hand that the concrete methodology comes to be perfected. Collective strength is incomparably stronger than individual strength, and the collective wisdom of the masses is by far more sagacious than individual wisdom. Only by pooling collective wisdom is it possible to more precisely grasp the intent of the party and concretely synthesize the actual conditions, and precisely seek out the ingenuities for solving questions.

All functionaries, strengthening collective consultations in establishing a methodology, must search a concrete method to realize the revolutionary task at hand still better, even faster. Collective consultations must be conducted in their own branch, at their own unit, as well as in other branches concerned and at base-level units. Through such process the functionaries must seek out a methodology of commendably carrying out their assigned work and also establish a methodology that they must give to the base-level people.

For the party work methodology, there is no definitive textbook. Inasmuch as party work is in and of itself creative work, the party functionaries at all times must go forward to creatively launch their activity.

Concrete methodologies to implement the line and policy of the party come to vary depending on time and place. Even though it is the same task with the same contents, if it is to be conducted at different revolutionary posts with different targets of the task, then the method for the fulfillment must also change. A central methodology must differ from a local methodology, and so must an internal party work methodology from a methodology dealing with administrative economic questions. There can be no such thing as an all-around prescription, one unalterable methodology. It is not the revolutionary work method to deal with the task at hand by one kind of prescription.

When all party organizations and functionaries go forward to blueprint and launch work with a correct party work methodology, party work can be turned around firmly as creative work with people and our party can be further strengthened and developed as the heart of society dyeing the whole society one color with the chuche ideology.

How earnestly they strive to establish a correct party work methodology today constitutes an important criterion for measuring the loyalty of our party functionaries to the party and the leader.

All party functionaries, by going forward to conduct work in accordance with the great-leader-style work method in a manner befitting chuche-oriented revolutionaries into which the Party Center wishes to seem transformed, shall make new miracles and innovations happen in all areas of the revolution and construction.

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THE PARTY ORGANIZATION IS THE PROTECTOR OF POLITICAL LIFE

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 3, Mar 85 pp 46-49

[Article by Pak Ch'ang-so]

[Text] For he who makes revolution, the most precious thing is political life.

Political life is linked to the struggle for working out the destinies of the fatherland, the people, and the revolution, a life that is sustained and gloried in the sociopolitical activity and the revolutionary struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude. This governs the dignity and value of the social being and guarantees a valued, rewarding living and genuine happiness. He who has no political life, cannot become a revolutionary, cannot have the genuine dignity and value of a social being, cannot acquit himself fully of his basic responsibility and duty as the master of the revolution and construction.

People's physical life is bestowed on them by their parents, but their political life is bestowed, looked after, and glorified by the party and the leader. Just as it is impossible to think about physical life without the parents, it is impossible to speak about people's precious political life apart from the bosom of the party and the leader.

Our people, holding the political life bestowed on them by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, are going forward to infinitely glorify it in the bosom of the party, and they are enjoying the genuine reward and glory of living.

Our party is carefully looking after and leading one and all in forever glorifying throughout their lifetime their political life along the one road of revolution being led by the party and the leader. The leadership of our party is the guiding sunbeam protecting and glorifying political life. The leadership of the party is realized through party organizations, and party members come to feel the breathing of the party in the activity of party organizations. The political life bestowed on them by the party and the leader is also nurtured, in the final analysis, by party organizations, and protected amid the oversight of the party organization.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"The party organization is the protector of political life looking after and leading party members in glorifying their political life." [No bibliographic reference given]

The party organization is the motherly bosom that looks after, leads, and protects with responsibility the political life of party members.

The party of the working class is a political organization in highest form struggling for the sake of the interests of the broad masses of working people, and a guiding force leading the destiny of the masses of people with responsibility. The party, politically awakening the broad masses of people and uniting them in the revolutionary organization, brings them up as revolutionaries, and organizes and leads their revolutionary struggle to victory. Through the process of launching the sociopolitical activity, the revolutionary activity, under the leadership of the party people come to embrace precious political life and go forward to add luster to the genuine reward and glory of living.

Ours is a motherly party holding a warm love for the people, and as such, a benevolent bosom that not only bestows today's happiness and rewarding living on the people, but opens up bright prospects for the future.

To enhance the militant function and role of party organizations as the protector of political life arises more importantly today when our party and revolution have advanced onto a new higher stage.

A basic change has taken place in the ideomental features of our party members and working people amid the historic march toward converting the entire party and the whole society to the chuche ideology under the sagacious leadership of the party, and the entire party and all of the people, firmly united around the party and the leader with one heart, one will, are energetically moving the chuche revolutionary cause forward. In this rewarding and glorious struggle our party members and working people are highly demonstrating the glory as revolutionary soldiers of the party and the leader, and they are adding luster to their precious political life.

But life never stays at one place, and our revolution is advancing extraordinarily fast toward an ever higher peak. Today our party calls for improving party work to suit the demands of the developing realities and decisively enhancing the duty and role of party organizations as the protector of political life.

Contained in the call of the party for enhancing the role of party organizations as the protector of political life is the noble will to turn our party organizations into energetic, militant organizations linked to the masses of people with kindred ties and indomitably struggling for the sake of their genuine interests. Also pervasive in it is the warm benevolent affection intent on leading our party members and working people in living as genuine revolutionary soldiers in the bosom of the party and the leader throughout their lifetime with utmost dignity and pride.

Party organizations, bearing in mind this noble inten of our party, must make deep study and analysis so as to prevent the surfacing of the slightest

tilting in work, and go forward to more aggressively launch party work, work with people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Party organizations and party functionaries, commendably conducting work with people, shall strive to make all people hold political life dear, faithfully participate in party political life for the sake of the party which has bestowed political life on them, for the sake of forever glorifying their political life, and devotedly struggle to carry out the revolutionary task assigned them by the party." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 28, p 80)

It is the most important duty of party organizations and party functionaries to look after and lead party members in holding precious political life dearly engraved in their hearts and forever glorifying it.

Party organizations and party functionaries, by commendably planning and coordinating work with party members and correctly leading them in living in a worthy manner without regretting but one moment that was spent for the sake of the party and the leader, the fatherland and the revolution, and in living in a brilliant manner to the last moment of life, must carefully look after their political life.

What is important in looking after party members to glorify political life is first of all that of leading them in becoming genuine communist revolutionaries who struggle, dedicating themselves to the chuche revolutionary cause.

An important part of the ideomental features of chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries is the faithfulness to the party and the leader. Only by making party members keep infinite faithfulness to the party and the leader deeply engraved in their hearts, unwavering whatever the conditions and the circumstances, is it possible to make them struggle with the proper revolutionary view of the leader, dedicating themselves to the revolutionary cause charted by the leader. The past history of our revolution shows that the revolutionaries who have given their precious lives for the sake of the party and the revolution and those people who have been living resolutely on the road of revolution throughout their lifetime are all people infinitely faithful to the party and the leader, and as opposed to this, those who degenerated and went astray in a formidable period of the revolution were without exception people unfaithful to the party and the leader.

Our party is sagaciously leading the way in strictly adhering to indoctrination in faithfulness to the party and the leader as the basics in party ideological work in the present period, and has graphically enunciated the methods for conducting it substantially to suit the demands of the developing realities.

Party organizations and functionaries, by substantially conducting indoctrination in faithfulness to the party and the leader in correct combination with indoctrination in principle, indoctrination in morality, and indoctrination through living example of faithfulness, as enunciated by the party, must make all party members keep deeply engraved in their hearts faithfulness to the party and the leader

as the revolutionary faith and ethics and devotedly launch into the struggle for the revolutionary cause being led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The chuche cause is a revolutionary cause that advances and will get attained through the struggle to embody our party's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology. Only by making party members positively struggle to thoroughly arm themselves with our party's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, and realize it, is it possible to thoroughly prepare them as genuine communist revolutionaries devotedly struggling for the chuche cause.

Party organizations and functionaries, by substantially organizing and conducting, using various forms and methods, the original text study of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's works and the party's documents, and the study of the party policy and the revolutionary tradition among party members to suit their standards and preparedness levels, must thoroughly arm all party members with our party's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology.

Whatever tasks party members may be doing at whatever posts, these are all an activity to embody our party's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology. Party organizations and functionaries, conducting indoctrination in our party's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, in close combination with revolutionary practice, must strive to make party members execute the party policy unconditionally to the end with the spirit of absolutism, unconditionality, and highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of fortitude, admirably carry out their assigned revolutionary task. In particular, they must make party members contribute even better to enriching and strengthening the country and rendering the people's living conditions affluent by conducting all work responsibly, meticulously, earnestly with an attitude befitting the master of the revolution in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology.

To lead party members in becoming resolute communist revolutionaries with the view of the party organization properly established is one of the important questions to which party organizations must always direct deep attention in looking after their political life.

To make them properly hold the view of the party organization has important significance in making party members sustain and glorify their political life. Party members, as they each become a member of the party, come to have political life. Unless the party member properly holds the view of the party organization, he cannot faithfully participate in party organizational life nor can he acquit himself fully of his basic responsibility and duty as a party member. Just as fish cannot live apart from water, the party member cannot live for a moment apart from the party organization nor can he go forward to glorify his political life. Therefore, only if party members are thoroughly prepared as resolute communist revolutionaries with the view of the organization properly established, can they go forward to glorify their precious political life, sharing destiny with the party, whatever the conditions and the circumstances.

The view of the party organization is the stand and attitude how to view and approach the party organization, and in consequence, to make a correct

recognition of the party held by them is an important requirement in making party members properly hold the view of the organization.

Party organizations and functionaries, by making party members hold a correct recognition that the party is the protector of political life who, bestowing precious political life on them, looks after them to glorify it, must make them regard the party organization as a motherly bosom, and work and live thoroughly abiding by the party organization.

The question of making party members properly hold the view of the party organization cannot be solved satisfactorily by making a correct recognition of the party held among them alone. The view of the party organization is formed based on a correct recognition of the party and consolidated in the ceaseless process of organizational life. Only in the process of organizational life is it possible to make party members go forward to form the habit to live thoroughly abiding by the party organization and voluntarily observe the discipline of the party organization, and properly hold the viewpoint, stand and attitude toward the party organization. Consequently, in order to make party members properly hold the view of the party organization, it is imperative to ceaselessly temper and train them through party organizational life.

Party organizations and functionaries, by making party members live in accordance with the demands of the party rules and voluntarily, faithfully participate in regularized life, must ceaselessly strengthen revolutionary tempering among them.

To go forward to establish the revolutionary ethos to embrace the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the directive of the party as the most correct and unconditionally implement them and thoroughly execute party assignments is an important method to temper and train party members through party organizational life. What is called party organizational life is the activity of party members to carry out the duty assigned by the party, and this is none other than the organizational activity to implement the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the directive of the party and execute party assignments. Party organizations and functionaries must strive to make party members go forward to properly establish the view of the organization, tempered in the course of approaching the decision and directive of the party and party assignments with solemnity and implementing them unconditionally, thoroughly.

In order to make party members properly hold the view of the party organization, it is also important to have timely corrected the phenomenon of deficiency in the view of the organization surfacing from among them.

Party organizations and functionaries, while substantially guiding the party life of party members, must concretely ascertain the phenomenon of deficiency in the view of the organization and go forward to timely establish guiding measures designed to straighten it out to suit their standards and preparedness levels.

For the party functionaries to substantially, commendably conduct work with people with a motherly feeling is an important requirement in protecting and ceaselessly glorifying the political life of party members.

It can be said that if the physician is an engineer taking care of the physical life of a social being, the party functionary is an engineer taking care of the social being's political life.

To behave always in a humble, unsophisticated manner, and preserve and love people with a true heart is important character the party functionaries must necessarily possess.

When the party functionaries come to behave in a humble, unsophisticated manner, approach party members and working people with tolerance and have timely solved the questions they present, and carefully look after people with deep concern for their today's life and even for their future development with the feelings of father and mother always intent on looking after their children's future and their development, all people will come to trust the party with a true heart and entrust themselves to the care of the party, and struggle with total dedication of all their wisdom and energy in order to realize the plan and intent of the party.

The party functionaries must always approach the mass of party members with a warm heart even as observing the partywide principle, and become close friends, comrades-in-revolution who know how to timely remove the worries in people's hearts perturbing them and also make their secret wishes held in their hearts blossom.

To prudently handle and ably dispose of questions involving people is an important principle which the party functionaries, the protectors of political life, must necessarily observe in work with people.

It will never do for party organizations and party functionaries responsible for people's fate to deal, in a narrow-minded, frivolous manner, with questions bearing on people's political life and even exerting influence on their posterity. How to deal with a people's question is absolutely not some kind of an administrative question but an important question bearing on the fate of the revolution.

If the party functionaries merely dig up people's deficiencies and punish them, they cannot become a genuine engineer, a true protector of political life. To ascertain a people's question ten times, a hundred times, and then render a final judgment must become a natural talent of the party functionaries dealing with political life.

The party functionaries, who conduct work with people, instead of merely seeing people's deficiencies, must also see the positive, and instead of merely seeing the phenomena that have arisen, must do deep thinking and mature deliberation, delving into their intrinsic nature and understanding them, and prudently deal with the pending question.

Truly, all functionaries going forward to work with warm enthusiasm and earnest work ethos to infinitely preserve and love people and lead them, putting them up front on the one road of loyalty is where the glory and reward of the party functionaries of a motherly party are, where the

genuine road of acquitting themselves fully of their basic responsibility and duty as an engineer of political life lies.

Party organizations and party functionaries, by admirably carrying out their glorious mission and basic responsibility and duty as the protector of political life, shall strive to make all party members go forward to preserve, the purity intact, and forever glorify their precious political life upholding the party and the leader on the one road of loyalty.

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IMPLEMENTING THE CHUCHE FARMING METHOD, LET US BRING ABOUT A FRESH UPSURGE
IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 3, Mar 85 pp 50-54

8Article by Kim Ch'ang-chu]

[Text] The agricultural question, the food question, is one of the most important questions that must necessarily be solved in socialist, communist construction. In order to build Communism, it is imperative to develop agricultural production and realize the communist principle of from each according to abilities and to each according to needs, beginning with the food question. Rice is the first and foremost height that must be occupied in building Socialism, Communism. Without feeding the people to full stomach it is impossible to successfully build Socialism, Communism, and without completely solving the food question, it cannot be said to have built Socialism, Communism.

Deeply fathoming the importance of the agricultural question, the food question, in socialist, communist construction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by early on publishing the theses on the socialist agrarian question and creating the chuche farming method, brightly illuminated the road to solving the agrarian question, the food question.

The unique socialist rural construction thought and the chuche farming method enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song have brought brilliant fruits in the struggle to solve the agrarian question, the food question in our country, and last year, a meaningful year marking the 20th anniversary of publication of the socialist agrarian theses, made the prideful achievement of producing 10 million tons of grain scored.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Last year our industrious agricultural workers, thoroughly implementing the chuche farming method under the leadership of the party, made the flag of victory fly atop the 10 million tons of grain height. Such brilliant success scored in the rural economic branch constitutes a graphic demonstration of the correctness of the agricultural policy of our party and the invincible vitality of the socialist rural economic system of our country." (Book "New Year's Address," 1985, pp 10-11)

The occupying of the 10 million tons of grain height--this is the prideful success scored for the first time in the agricultural history of our country, and a great victory brought by the superior socialist rural economic system of our country.

With the socialist agrarian theses and the chuche farming method thoroughly implemented in our country under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader, a bumper harvest has been reaped every year and agricultural production has been growing ceaselessly.

Since 1973 when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song began guiding the agricultural front with a personal grip on it, great strides have been made in agricultural production, especially in grain production. In 1973, compared with the previous year, grain production grew to 136 percent, and in 1974, compared with 1973, it grew to 131 percent or a grain production exceeding 7 million tons, thus occupying the grain height under the Six-Year Plan as much as 2 years ahead of schedule. Subsequently, even under the continuing effects of the cold front our country's grain production kept growing ceaselessly, and it reached 9 million tons in 1979, and 9.5 million tons in 1982, and last year, 1984, the flag of victory at last came to fly atop the 10 million tons of grain height. Based on the rapidly increasing grain production, all segments of agricultural production have been developed in a many-sided way. Last year, great achievements were scored in all segments of agricultural production such as grain and at the same time, industrial oil-bearing crops and vegetables, meat and eggs, fruits and sericulture.

With brilliant achievements scored in agricultural production last year, our country has come to more satisfactorily solve the food question and have a greater amount of surplus grain, and have within view the definite prospect of occupying in the near future the 15 million tons of grain height projected in the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction in the '80s.

To have made agricultural production grow to such a high standard last year even under conditions that the arable land area was limited and effects of the cold front were extreme demonstrates once again the sagacity of the leadership of our party going forward to successfully solve the agricultural question, the food question.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with a view to bringing about a new turnaround in agricultural production for last year, concretely analyzed at many important conferences the actual state of the rural economic branch of our country in recent years, and graphically enunciated the direction and method of rural construction and farming work such as the question of strengthening the struggle to increase capital investment in the rural area and enhance the fertility of soil and the question of conducting farming work in terms of science and technology in accordance with the demands of the chuche farming method. Last year, even amid such busy schedule on the eve of his historic visit to the Soviet Union and socialist countries in Europe the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song guided by the hand the

functionaries and working people of the agricultural branch in his on-the-spot guidance in many localities throughout the country for commendably conducting farming work, and even after his return from his visit to foreign countries, personally visited cooperative farms in many localities and concretely guided rural work.

Going forward as it does to realize the grand plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for socialist rural construction; our party, setting forth the militant task to glorify last year, a year marking the 20th anniversary of publication of the agrarian theses, with the brilliant achievement of occupying the 10 million tons of grain height and dispatching strong guiding forces to the rural area, led the way in more thoroughly planning and coordinating guidance for advance farming preparations and farming battle. In particular, making an appeal to show fruitful fields to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his return from visit to foreign countries, our party last year called the entire party and all of the people to the agricultural production battle of loyalty. Thus last year, despite the extremely unfavorable spring weather conditions rarely seen in years, it was possible to successfully insure the farming task, a task that influences a year's farming, more meticulously doing rice transplanting on time and weeding many times.

The prideful achievement scored in agricultural production last year is altogether the result of the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who, brightly illuminating the road ahead for our agriculture, is ceaselessly, energetically leading the rural economic branch work, and the brilliant fruition of the uncommon, tested guidance of our party which energetically inspired the entire party and all of the people to struggle for the implementation of the socialist agrarian theses and the chuche farming method.

This year the rural economic branch is faced with a heavy yet glorious task to lay sound foundations for occupying the 15 million tons of grain height by continuing to dynamically move forward with that spirit, that vigor of having reaped bumper crops last year, loftily upholding the New Year's Address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the decision of the tenth plenary meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee.

The 15 million tons of grain height set by the Sixth Party Congress is a grand target indeed which is aimed at lifting our country's agriculture onto a higher stage and more satisfactorily solving the food question.

Our party, holding up the slogan that rice is none other than Communism, is struggling to realize the communist principle of supply according to needs in the food question. Of course in our country the state is implementing the most advanced, people-minded policy of supplying rice to the people at a very low price. But this is not yet a communist policy. The occupying of the 15 million tons of grain height will become an epoch-making opportunity to bring about a new turnaround in realizing the communist principle of supplying according to needs in the food question.

The struggle facing the rural economic branch this year to lay sound foundations for occupying the 15 million tons of grain height is a rewarding struggle to further strengthen the nation's economic might.

Agriculture is the food and raw material base, and as such, together with industry, constitutes the two major branches of the people's economy, and it constitutes an important link in strengthening the nation's economic might to rapidly develop agricultural production. Only by making agricultural production grow ceaselessly and more satisfactorily supplying food to the inhabitants and raw materials to industry with own strength is it possible to go forward to more energetically step up overall socialist economic construction and strengthen the nation's economic self-reliance and might in every way.

To lay sound foundations for occupying the 15 million tons of grain height also has important significance in improving the standard of living for the people and displaying the superiority of our country's socialist system to the hilt.

Our country's socialist system is the most advanced social system in the world where the masses of people have become the masters of everything of the society and everything of the society serves for the sake of the masses of people. The superiority of the socialist system manifests itself intensively in that the state insures with total responsibility the material and cultural life of the people. Only by improving the standard of living for the people in an epoch-making manner and making them enjoy to their heart's content an independent, creative life not only politically but materially, culturally as well, is it possible to display the genuine superiority of our country's socialist system to the hilt.

What arises as a priority in improving the standard of living for the people is that of commendably conducting farming and solving the food question. It will be bearable even if things such as clothing or shelter are somewhat in short supply, but there is absolutely no compromising with regard to hunger. Inasmuch as food is the basics in people's life, our party, which has always been putting great efforts into solving the agricultural question, the food question, has had sagacious measures taken this year too for concentrating strength on agricultural production, improving and strengthening rural party work.

Only by laying sound foundations designed to occupy the 15 million tons of grain height, loftily upholding the intent of the party and bringing about a fresh upsurge once again in agricultural production, is it possible to more satisfactorily solve the food question and improve the standard of living for the people in an epoch-making manner, and energetically demonstrate before the whole world the genuine superiority of our country's socialist system.

The most important question in bringing about a fresh upsurge in agricultural production this year is that of thoroughly implementing the chuche farming method.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"To do farming in accordance with the teachings of our leader, in accordance with the demands of the *chuche* farming method from start to finish, is precisely the unitary method that makes it possible to ceaselessly increase agricultural production." [No bibliographic reference given]

The struggle to occupy the 15 million tons of grain height is by no means an easy thing but a very difficult, enormous task. An important method to successfully carry out this task is to conduct farming in terms of science and technology in accordance with the *chuche* farming method. Of course, in order to make agricultural production grow, it is imperative to expand the area of arable land, increasing capital investment in the rural economic branch and strengthening its material and technical foundations, and continue to energetically launch the movement to reclaim tideland and seek out new land. But success or failure in agricultural production depends in no small measure on by what method the people in direct charge of it conduct farming. Even though the material and technical foundations of the rural economy are strengthened and the area of arable land is increased, if the farming method of the people actually engaged in farming is not based on the latest advances in agricultural science and fails to cast off the old framework of empiricism and conservatism, it is impossible to goal-consciously govern the process of growth of agricultural crops nor is it possible to secure a high success in agricultural production.

The *chuche* farming method comprehensively enunciates the farming principle and method aimed at governing the process of growth of agricultural crops based on a scientific elucidation of all elements exerting influence on their growth. The *chuche* farming method is a scientific farming method for conducting farming to suit the climate and soil of our country and the biological characteristics of agricultural crops, and an intensified farming method intensifying agricultural production based on modern science and technology. Only by conducting farming in accordance with the demands of the *chuche* farming method is it possible to reap a high, secure harvest and ceaselessly increase agricultural production, however unfavorable the natural climatic conditions. This is graphically borne out by our country's agricultural development history in which agricultural production has been ceaselessly growing unshaken by the effects of the cold front. Implementing the *chuche* farming method is precisely where the decisive guarantee for once again bringing about a fresh upsurge in agricultural production this year lies.

What is important in implementing the *chuche* farming method is first of all that of thorough grasp and guidance so as to make all processes of farming work conducted in accordance with the demands of the *chuche* farming method.

A year's farming is conducted through many processes by the farming season. Only if, starting from such characteristics of farming work, all of its processes are grasped and guided so as to make them conducted in accordance with the demands of the *chuche* farming method, is it possible to substantially implement them.

One of the important demands arising in farming guidance aimed at implementing the chuche farming method is that of striving to make the principle of the right crop at the right place and the right crop in the right season observed.

The right crop at the right place and the right crop in the right season is a scientific farming principle which makes all agricultural crops arranged to suit the soil and climatic conditions and all farming tasks done in the right season. Our country's climate and soil vary depending on the zone. Even in a valley, these differ at the southern end and northern end, and so do at the foothill of a mountain and its ridge. And it is farming work that will not do to be later or earlier. Under such conditions, only if crops and their variety consistent with the climate and soil are planted at an appropriate time in the right season and taken care of, is it possible to reap a bumper harvest on a secure basis.

Guidance functionaries of the agricultural branch, arranging a variety of agricultural crops by the zone, by the tract to suit their biological characteristics, must exercise grasp and guidance so as to make the seeds sown in the right season. In particular, arranging the variety of rice and corn, our country's major crops, to suit the characteristics of the relevant zone and tract, they must strive to make the transplanting of rice seedlings and corn seedlings from humus pot done in the right season.

To establish a scientific fertilizer administering system and strive to make fertilizer administered to suit it is one of the important demands arising in farming guidance to implement the chuche farming method.

Agricultural crops depending on their stage of growth demand different nutrients. Only if various kinds of fertilizer are administered scientifically so as to complement each other based on the demands of agricultural crops for nutrients by their stage of growth, is it possible to correctly insure the growing conditions of the agricultural crops, and thoroughly realize the farming principle of p'gi [planting a specified number of a given plant per p'yong]. Guidance functionaries of the agricultural branch, by precisely prescribing the amount of fertilizer to be administered according to the soil condition by the zone and the biological characteristics of agricultural crops and administering fertilizer to suit the principle of science and technology, must correctly exercise grasp and guidance so as to maximally enhance the efficacy.

Farming guidance work aimed at implementing the chuche farming method calls for intense thoroughness and planning.

Essentially, inasmuch as the chuche farming method is in and of itself a scientific farming method, in order to do farming work in accordance of its demands, it is imperative to conduct all farming tasks very thoroughly to suit the biological demands of agricultural crops, and in taking of but one field, earnestly, meticulously, devotedly do it on a p'ogi-unit basis as if taking care of a field of flowers. In farming tasks various kinds of modern farm implements and numerous farming means and materials are mobilized and utilized. Under such conditions, only by conducting thoroughly on a

planned basis farming guidance work such as production organization, technical guidance, and the insuring of materials is it possible to effectively utilize numerous modern farm implements and farming materials, and in consequence, successfully carry out the demands of the chuche farming method. Guidance functionaries of the agricultural branch must thoroughly plan and coordinate farming guidance with a plan thoroughly formulated concretely examining and calculating all links in farming work one by one without missing any one link.

To enhance the fertility of soil is an important method to bring about a fresh upsurge in agricultural production, implementing the chuche farming method.

In agricultural production, land is the basic means of production and the source of supply of water and nutrients necessary for the growth of agricultural crops. Only by enhancing the fertility of soil is it possible to satisfactorily insure the growing conditions of agricultural crops and increase their per-chongbo yield, and make the superiority and vitality of the chuche farming method manifested even better.

To enhance the fertility of soil arises as an especially important question in scoring a higher success in agricultural production. Under conditions that the area of arable land is limited, an important reserve for increasing agricultural production lies in enhancing the fertility of soil and increasing more than now the per-chongbo yield of all wet and dry fields.

Cooperative farms, striving to plant still more green manure crops of various kinds in accordance with the demands of the chuche farming method and at the same time produce quality manure, must amply administer it to wet and dry fields. And, based on concretely investigating and grasping tracts of land low in yield, they must put top soil where needed, neutralize acid soil where necessary, and especially improving all swampy land, strive to turn all tracts into fertile land.

The chuche farming method is the most scientific farming method for farming to suit biological demands, and a creative farming method deepening and developing ceaselessly as agricultural science and technology develop. Therefore, in order to bring about a fresh upsurge in agricultural production implementing the chuche farming method, it is imperative to go forward to timely solve questions arising for the first time in the area of agricultural science.

Today one of the important questions which must be solved in the area of agricultural science is that of properly establishing a seed hybridizing system and commendably conducting seed improving work and developing cultivation techniques. Numerous achievements were scored in bygone days as a result that functionaries of the agricultural science branch, upholding the guideline of the party for making a greening revolution, had energetically launched seed improving work. But we absolutely cannot afford to remain complacent with this. Under our country's conditions that the area of arable land is limited and the per-chongbo yield has reached a very high standard, in order to ceaselessly increase grain production, it is imperative to strengthen seed hybridizing work and produce still more new high-yield varieties.

The agricultural guidance organs and agricultural science research institutions, enhancing the role of the scientists and technicians, must strive to produce still more new varieties of seeds consistent with our country's climatic and soil conditions and capable of producing bumper crops on a secure basis under whatever unfavorable natural climatic conditions, and developing cultivation techniques, make the per-chongbo yield increased and the arable land effectively utilized.

What is important in implementing the chuche farming method is also that of making all guidance functionaries and working people of the agricultural branch understand its principles and demands well.

Inasmuch as the chuche farming method is a farming method in terms of science and technology, it is impossible to implement it without deeply understanding its demands in terms of principle. Substantially organizing and conducting education, workshop, and on-the-job training in the chuche farming method among the guidance functions and working people of the agricultural branch and operating the agricultural science and technology propaganda room on a regular basis, efforts must be made to strive to make them clearly understand the principles and demands of the chuche farming method and conduct farming in terms of science and technology.

One of the important questions arising in implementing the chuche farming method and bringing about a fresh upsurge in agricultural production this year is that of further improving and strengthening cooperative farm management and operation work. Only by further improving and strengthening cooperative farm management and operation work is it possible to conduct farming even better in accordance with the chuche farming method by enhancing the role of the peasants, the masters of agricultural production, and correctly insuring all the farming conditions.

What is most important in improving and strengthening cooperative farm management and operation work is that of correctly implementing the sub-workteam management system and the work team bonus system and thoroughly carrying through the principle of socialist distribution. The sub-workteam management system and the work team bonus system created long ago by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are powerful means which, precisely implementing in the rural area the principle of socialist distribution according to the quality and quantity of labor, heighten the production desires of the peasants and energetically inspire agricultural production, and as such, their superiority has been demonstrated to the hilt through practice.

Guidance functionaries of the agricultural branch, by settling the means of production such as work force and land in each sub-workteam of cooperative farms and having its production quota and bonus criteria properly set and its pending questions timely solved, must strive to make the sub-workteam management system and the work team bonus system show a great worth.

All the functionaries and working people of the agricultural branch, by thoroughly implementing the chuche farming method and glorifying this year, a meaningful year marking the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, once again with bumper harvests of all crops, shall acquit themselves fully of their glorious duty.

THE GREAT VITALITY OF OUR PARTY POLICY TO DEVELOP LOCAL INDUSTRY ON A
COUNTY-UNIT BASIS

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 3, Mar 85 pp 55-59

[Article by Kim Kyun-chu]

[Text] Local industry is one of the important industrial branches which the party of the working class must develop, always putting efforts into it in the course of socialist, communist construction.

Local industry, which has it as its objective to satisfy the demands of working people for mass consumption goods mobilizing and utilizing local reserves and possibilities, is for the most part a medium- and small-size light industry, and as such, comes to be managed and operated by local administrative organs. Therefore, in developing local industry, it arises as an important question to correctly establish its organizational and operational unit.

Only by properly establishing the organizational and operational unit of local industry is it possible to conserve societywide labor, bringing the production [site] of consumer goods closer to the source of raw materials and the consumption center, and quickly increase the production of daily necessities, effectively mobilizing and utilizing local reserves and possibilities. Again, only by so doing is it possible to quickly lay the material and technical foundations of local industry, and stepping up the comprehensive development of the local economy, strengthen the linkages between the urban and rural areas as well.

In our country the county, because of its position and role in socialist construction, is becoming the most appropriate regional unit in organizing and operating local industry.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Local industry also develops with the county as a unit, and the development of the rural economy, too, the county directly organizes and guides."
("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 16, p 244)

To say to develop local industry with the county as a unit bespeaks the fact that each county, mobilizing and utilizing all the reserves and possibilities

such as its own raw materials and supplies and work force, goes forward to increase the production of consumer goods aimed at satisfying the need of the local inhabitants. Put another way, it means that the county on its own responsibility executes the organization and operation of local industry.

To develop local industry on a county-unit basis is a principled demand stemming from the position and role of the county in socialist construction.

In our country the county is a base linking the urban and rural areas in all the political, economic, and cultural spheres, and performs the role as a supply base for the rural area.

It is through the county that the linkages between the urban and rural areas, linkages between the working class and the peasantry, linkages between industry and agriculture are formed and that commodity supply work for the rural area and workers' districts also comes to be conducted. All the tasks to supply on a planned basis the consumption materials essential for the food, clothing, and shelter of the inhabitants such as the task to procure, process, and supply to the county the agricultural produce produced in the rural area are conducted on a county-unit basis, and the county comes to organize and execute them on its own responsibility.

In particular, in the county of our country are in place all the conditions and possibilities for quickly developing local industry.

Our country's counties teem with agricultural produce that can be used as raw materials for local industry and natural resources that can produce various kinds of fiber products, daily necessities, and processed foodstuffs, and there is also a lot of idle labor that can be mobilized and utilized. Also in place is a guiding force that can organize, manage and operate local industry as well as material and technical foundations that can develop local industry factories.

From this, by early on setting forth the policy to develop local industry on a county-unit basis our party has illuminated the straight road which makes it possible to enhance the sense of responsibility and role of the county and improve the standard of living for the people and step up the nation's overall economic construction.

To develop local industry on a county-unit basis above all constitutes an important method which makes it possible to quickly improve the standard of living for working people by satisfactorily filling their material needs.

In the socialist society, because of the high rate of speed of economic development, working people's income increases ceaselessly, and in step therewith, so grow the needs for which there is a disposable income to pay. What is characteristic in the growth of working people's needs is the diversity of needs in structure. Likings and tastes of each person differ depending on the sex and age, and so do the endemic climate and life customs of each locality.

In order to satisfactorily fill the diverse needs of working people, consumer goods must be not only large in quantity and high in quality, but also many

in variety. Such demands can be satisfactorily filled only by developing large-scale central industry and medium- and small-scale local industry.

Develop local industry on a county-unit basis and it will be possible to quickly increase the production of consumer goods and their variety, mobilizing and utilizing local raw material resources, idle labor, and idle materials effectively to the hilt with very little additional state expenditure. Again, because the producers and consumers, the customers and suppliers are located close together, it is possible to organize with mobility the production and supply of consumer goods according to change in the structure of needs. Thus it will become possible to timely, satisfactorily fill the growing needs of working people for consumer goods, and turn the life of the inhabitants in the county zestful.

To develop local industry on a county-unit basis also constitutes a firm guarantee which makes it possible to develop all regions of the country evenly as a whole.

The question of evenly developing all regions of the country is importantly related to the deployment of productive forces, and as such, constitutes one of the principled demands arising in socialist construction.

The process of the development of local industry on a county-unit basis is the process of building and developing local industry factories in all counties throughout the country. In the process, the phenomenon of productive forces overly concentrated in certain regions alone will be overcome, and new factories and enterprises will come to be deployed evenly in all localities. Lessen the interregional difference in the deployment of productive forces and all localities will be able to quickly step up socialist economic construction and insure the balanced development of all regions of the country, effectively utilizing their natural resources and labor source, and overcome the phenomenon such as the disruption of natural environment and life environment caused by environmental pollution.

To develop local industry on a county-unit basis also makes it possible to ceaselessly enhance the local initiative and self-reliance in socialist construction.

To correctly combine the centralized, planned state guidance with the local initiative is an important question in insuring unity in the implementation of the economic policy of the party and the balanced nature, dynamic character of economic development.

Only if the local initiative and self-reliance are strengthened under the unified guidance of the state is it possible to maximally mobilize and utilize all kinds of local reserves and possibilities and go forward to successfully resolve both the immediate task at hand and the prospective economic task simultaneously.

The development of local industry on a county-unit basis constitutes making the county go forward to develop the local economy self-reliantly, actively,

and lay the material foundations which make it possible for the county to satisfactorily discharge its responsibility as the master of local housekeeping.

Completely lay the foundations for the production of consumer goods such as the foodstuff processing industry and daily necessities industry on a county-unit basis and it will be possible to satisfy basically on its own the needs of the inhabitants for the necessities of life and go forward to ceaselessly improve the production and supply of consumer goods, correctly utilizing the natural economic advantages and regional characteristics of the county. Again, as this makes it possible to increase the budgetary revenue of the county and strengthen the local budgetary system, it will become possible to more tightly run the county housekeeping.

Indeed, the policy of our party to develop local industry on a county-unit basis is a correct policy which makes it possible to quickly improve the standard of living for the people by positively mobilizing and utilizing all kinds of potential reserves and possibilities of the locality and increasing the production of consumer goods, and a scientific policy which makes it possible to bring production and consumption closer and lessen the distinctions between the urban and rural areas, and go forward to more responsively and swiftly satisfy the life needs of the inhabitants. Again, this is the most correct policy which makes the local initiative and self-reliance heightened and socialist, communist construction stepped up.

Today in our country, with the policy of the party calling for the development of local industry on a county-unit basis brilliantly embodied, the vitality of it is manifesting itself more graphically.

This can be seen first of all in that local industry factories have been erected everywhere throughout the country in a short period and their material and technical foundations have been strengthened.

In our country, as a result that following the June 1958 plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee the struggle was energetically launched as a movement of the entire masses to mobilize local reserves and possibilities and build local industry factories, more than 1,000 new local industry factories came to be erected in a few months. Subsequently, with the historic Ch'angsong joint conference of local parties and economic functionaries as a turning point, our country's local industry came to advance onto a new higher stage, and up to 1980 nearly 4,000 local industry factories came to be built nationwide or more than 18 local industry factories on average in every county.

Local industry factories such as foodstuff factory and vegetable processing factory, daily necessities factory and furniture factory located in each county are basically satisfying the needs of processed foodstuff and daily necessities, widely mobilizing and utilizing local raw materials and supplies and agricultural produce, and they are going forward to make production ceaselessly grow to meet the growing needs of the inhabitants. In this way local industry factories are producing a lot of mass consumption goods necessary for food, clothing, and shelter, and it has become possible

with the county's own production to satisfy even better the life demands of the county inhabitants.

Not only has the number of local industry factories quickly increased, but their material and technical foundations have been strengthened unprecedentedly. In the past period, as central industry such as the machine industry energetically extended support and the local industry branch, making technological innovation on its own, complemented for the first time a lot of production machinery, the technical provisions of local industry factories came to be strengthened further. At local industry factories, with the handicraft technology of the early period replaced with modern technology, many processes of production are being mechanized, semiautomated, and automated. Thus today our country's local industry, completely rebewing its face, has come to be strengthened and developed into modern industry.

The worker ranks of the local industry branch have increased by far, their technical skill standards have improved, and a strong technical capability has come to be consolidated in every locality and at every factory. A large number of workers, who were low in technical skill standards when they began working in factories for the first time, becoming skilled workers or high-grade skilled workers, have grown up today into competent, highly skilled producers ably operating mechanized, automated production machinery.

Next, the vitality of our party policy for developing local industry on a county-unit basis is manifesting itself in that each county, relying on its own sound raw material base, is ceaselessly increasing production.

At present in our country's counties the base for raw material cultivation, the base for natural raw materials, and the base for raw material processing such as medium and small chemical plants have been thoroughly consolidated. During 1983 alone the local industry branch built more than 400 medium and small chemical plants, factories, branch factories, and shops, positively searching and mobilizing inner reserves and possibilities. Thus all local industry factories, firmly standing and relying on their own local raw material sources, are normalizing production, and have become able to go forward to improve tidiness in production and their management and operation standards as a whole.

Today in our country, local industry accounts for more than half the production of mass consumption goods, and its relative importance in overall industrial production has also grown very big. The total volume of production of our country's local industry increased in 1979 2.8 times that of 1969, and among it, the production of daily necessities rapidly grew 7.8 times and the production of textiles and garments 5.2 times.

Our local industry is the top source of local budgetary revenue, and as such, greatly contributes to admirably running local housekeeping and positively serves for the development of the local economy and the nation's overall economy.

In the past period, as a result of the rapid development of local industry, local budgetary revenue has ceaselessly increased, and even after satisfactorily

insuring the funds needed in stepping up local economic and cultural construction and improving the standard of living for the people, it has been able to turn in an enormous amount of money to the state.

In this way the development of local industry on a county-unit basis is performing a great function in evenly, rapidly improving the standard of living for the people and lessening the distinctions between the urban and rural areas, in strengthening the nation's economic self-reliance and hastening socialist, communist construction.

All these achievements scored in developing local industry on a county-unit basis are the brilliant fruition of the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the correct guidance of our party, and constitute an energetic demonstration of the correctness and vitality of our party policy for the construction of local industry.

Today we are faced with the glorious task to develop local industry onto a new higher stage to suit the demands of the changed realities and produce quality mass consumption goods in greater quantities in all counties and improve in an epoch-making manner the standard of living for the people.

What is important in developing local industry on a county-unit basis is first of all that of each county creating its own sound raw material base.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"One of the basic questions in the development of local industry is that of fixing up its own sound raw material base." [No bibliographic reference given]

To thoroughly fix up a raw material production base and amply provide raw materials and supplies is an important guarantee for local industry factories to normalize production and maximally, effectively utilize their production capacity.

In order to fix up the raw material base of local industry, it is imperative, putting efforts into the industrial raw material base, to build medium and small chemical plants, paint factories, spinning mills, etc. in large numbers, on the one hand, and readjusting and strengthening currently existing industrial raw material bases, make them rapidly show their worth. At the same time, while effectively utilizing the base for raw material cultivation and the base for natural raw materials, it is imperative to continue to conduct the task to form such bases additionally to suit the specific conditions of the county, and widely organizing household work teams and sideline business teams everywhere such as the workers' districts and cooperative farms with a view to mobilizing local resource sources, strive to amply insure the raw materials necessary for local industry. Again, properly establishing a procurement work system and positively launching the procurement activity, it is imperative to maximally mobilize and utilize abundant natural raw materials and old materials in the locality.

All counties, by highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude and thoroughly fixing up their own raw material base, must strive to make local industry manifest its vitality further.

What is important in going forward to develop local industry on a county-unit basis is also that of correctly utilizing the county's natural economic advantages.

What makes it an important question in the development of local industry to utilize the county's natural economic advantages is related to the fact that the raw materials and supplies necessary for local industry are not evenly spread in all localities, but depending on the natural economic conditions, their variety, quantity, and quality differ, and in certain cases, these are concentrated in certain regions. In consequence, in the development of local industry, to correctly utilize the natural economic advantages of the relevant region is an urgent question not only for the development of local industry itself but also for the county's housekeeping and the development of the overall economy of the country.

Of course, to develop local industry on a county-unit basis is for satisfying the needs of the county itself for consumer goods by mobilizing and utilizing the raw materials, supplies, and work force in the county. But this does not mean that all the production of local industry must be conducted within the bounds of meeting countywide needs. When the production conditions are favorable because of abundant natural resources, advantage to the utilization of wastes from central industry, and the traditional production technology, it is imperative to positively foster and develop such production and technology.

In no small number of counties of our country, because of their natural geographical conditions, historically handed down production technologies, etc. are being produced in large quantities specialties and processed goods endemic to their localities such as craftwork, ceramic ware, straw products, and processed foodstuffs. Such regions, correctly utilizing their natural economic advantages, must increase the production of their specialties, and producing quality products in large quantities at lower cost, send them to many places in the country, not to mention their own counties.

By thoroughly carrying through the demands of the party made on the region hugging mountains to commendably utilize the mountains and the region hugging sea to commendably utilize the sea, we must strive to make all the natural resources of the country utilized even better to improve the standard of living for the people.

What is also important in going forward to develop local industry on a county-unit basis is that of strengthening the economic linkages between enterprises in the county.

To strengthen the economic linkages between enterprises in the county is a task to hasten the processes of reproduction such as production and distribution, exchange and consumption within the bounds of the region, and as such, one of the important methods for the comprehensive development of the local economy.

Under conditions that local industry is organized and operated on a county-unit basis, the production linkages between enterprises in the county have important significance in comprehensively, effectively utilizing raw materials, in technically remolding plant facilities and improving the quality of products. In particular, close production linkages between related enterprises such as between foodstuff factory and soysauce and paste factory, between weaving and knitting materials factory and garment factory, between wood furniture factory and paint factory, constitute an important method to increase the production volume of consumer goods and improve their quality, and rationally utilize the raw materials and supplies.

To strengthen the economic linkages between local industry enterprises, cooperative farms, and commercial enterprises, by making it possible to expedite the procurement of agricultural produce, the expansion of products processed by contract wage, and the sale and conversion of products to cash, comes to positively serve to develop local industry and improve the standard of living for the people.

Counties, strengthening linkages with central industry enterprises, not to mention between local industry factories and enterprises in their respective counties, must modernize their facilities and go forward to briskly launch the task to utilize wastes.

In this way by making all factories and enterprises in the county pool wisdom and strength, help each other, and produce various kinds of consumer goods even better in greater quantities, it is imperative to go forward to make the people's life more affluent and civilized.

By enhancing the role of the county and by commendably utilizing all kinds of local reserves and possibilities and ceaselessly increasing the production of consumer goods, we shall more highly display the vitality of the party policy calling for developing local industry on a county-unit basis.

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THE SUB-WORKTEAM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IS A SUPERIOR AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT METHOD

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 3, Mar 85 pp 60-64

[Article by Chong Kyong-pin]

[Text] This is a meaningful year marking the 20th anniversary of the sub-workteam management system created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a superior agricultural management method consistent with the characteristics of the socialist rural economy. In the past period, with the sub-workteam management system widely implemented in the rural economic branch of our country, prideful achievements have been scored in improving cooperative farm management and operation work, in increasing agricultural production, in stepping up socialist rural construction.

The experience of the past 20 years in winning a brilliant victory in the development of the rural economy shows that the sub-workteam management system is a scientific, rational agricultural management method possessing a great superiority and vitality and that going forward with a tight grip on it is where a firm guarantee for making agricultural production grow and improving cooperative farm management and operation lies.

In order to bring about another upsurge in this year's agricultural production, successfully carrying out the militant task facing the rural economic branch, it is imperative to continue to precisely implement the sub-workteam management system.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We must continue to develop the sub-workteam management system and make its superiority and vitality manifested more graphically." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 22, p 25)

One of the important questions arising in the management and operation of the socialist rural economy is that of correctly establishing the base-level unit in agricultural production and enhancing its function and role.

The socialist rural economy is a large-scale economy developing based on communal ownership of the means of production such as land and the collective labor of agricultural workers. In a large-scale cooperative economy, all tasks of the cooperative farm such as farming work are organized and conducted

by the collective strength and wisdom of agricultural workers, and the products come to be distributed according to the quality and quantity of their labor that has contributed to the communal economy. The socialist cooperative economy, by organizing and conducting in a unified way all the management activity on a large scale to a great extent, goes forward to conduct expanded reproduction at a high speed.

In order to correctly manage and operate the large-scale socialist rural economy, it is imperative to commendably fix up the base-level unit to suit the characteristics of agriculture and enhance its role.

Land, which is the basic means of agricultural production, is spread over wide regions, and in consequence, agricultural labor comes to be conducted, dispersed. In agriculture, the production cycle is also comparatively long, and the result of labor, too, comes to show itself after the lapse of a certain time. Only by rationally establishing the scope of the base-level production unit to suit such characteristics of agriculture and enhancing its function and role, is it possible to correctly manage and operate the large-scale cooperative economy and make agricultural production ceaselessly grow, consolidate and develop the socialist rural economic system, and amply display its superiority.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by early on setting forth a unique thought and theory on the sub-workteam management system, illuminated the straight road to successfully solving this important question arising in the management and operation of the socialist rural economy.

The sub-workteam management system created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a system which, settling the sub-workteam in land of a certain size, with farm machinery, farming tools, and labor force, provides it with a production plan, labor force plan, and machinery, equipment and supply use plan to conform to the state plan, reassesses work-days on a sub-workteam unit basis according to the levels of fulfillment of these plans, and distributes the products in accordance therewith. The method to manage the socialist rural economy, organizing the base-level unit on a certain scale to suit the characteristics of agriculture and enhancing the function and role of this unit is precisely the sub-workteam management system.

The sub-workteam management system is a rational form of production and labor organization consistent with the specific conditions of our country's socialist rural area, and an admirable system nurturing the spirit of collectivism among the peasants.

The sub-workteam management system is above all a superior agricultural management method which makes the agricultural workers participate in agricultural production in a manner befitting the master.

In societywide production, to enhance the sense of responsibility and role of the charge people constitutes the key link inspiring production.

Depending on whether or not working people faithfully carry out their assigned revolutionary task with an awareness befitting the master, the

question of how much societywide production is stepped up comes to be influenced in large measure.

To enhance the sense of responsibility of working people arises as an especially important question in the management and operation of the rural economy. In agriculture, which takes on the dispersed state, seasonal character, and long production cycle, it is difficult to timely judge and evaluate how responsibly the peasants have taken care of agricultural crops. Therefore, only if the peasants, who are masters of the socialist rural area and the charge people of agricultural production, voluntarily work on the stand of the master with an intense sense of responsibility wherever, whenever, can they admirably conduct farming work completely satisfying the biological demands of agricultural crops, and bring about a ceaseless upsurge in agricultural production.

An effective method to enhance agricultural workers' awareness and sense of responsibility befitting the master lies in implementing the sub-workteam management system.

The sub-workteam management system, after providing a production plan for the sub-workteam, the bottommost unit in agricultural production, and insuring it the conditions for the fulfillment, makes the sub-workteam take responsibility for production and management, and directly links the distribution for the labor of agricultural workers to the result of production. Therefore, with a view to fulfilling its assigned production plan, the sub-workteam comes to clearly define work assignments to its members and the extent of their responsibility, and the agricultural workers come to highly display a sense of responsibility in carrying out their assigned task. If, after giving production quotas by sub-workteam as called for by the sub-work management system, distribution is made according to the degree of the fulfillment, sub-workteam members will come to participate voluntarily, faithfully on a stand befitting the master in agricultural production which it is impossible to concretely grasp, guide, and control on a daily basis, and they will come to positively strive to improve the management and operation of the sub-workteam and increase agricultural production. Such sense of responsibility and initiative of agricultural workers will also come to exert a great influence on improving and strengthening the overall task to manage and operate the work team and the farm, not to mention the production and management of the sub-workteam.

Thus making agricultural workers participate in agricultural production and management in a manner befitting the master and having the sense of responsibility and initiative highly displayed among them is where the major ground that the sub-workteam management system constitutes a superior agricultural management method lies.

What makes the sub-workteam management system a superior agricultural management method is also related to the fact that it makes it possible to maximally enhance the economic efficacy of agricultural management.

To say to enhance the economic efficacy of agricultural management bespeaks producing agricultural produce in greater quantities with less

expenditure. Put another way, it means to improve the qualitative indexes such as labor productivity, rate of utilization of farm machinery, and cost. Only by enhancing the economic efficacy of agricultural management is it possible to raise the communal accumulation of the cooperative farm and rapidly increase the income of the peasants, and positively step up the nation's overall economic construction. To do away with waste and reduce expenditure, directing attention to improving the qualitative indexes even as rapidly increasing production--this is the basic question that must be solved in enhancing the economic efficacy of agricultural management.

This question arising in enhancing the economic efficacy of agricultural management can be satisfactorily solved by the sub-workteam management system.

Under the sub-workteam management system agricultural production and agricultural labor are organized and conducted by the sub-workteam which is on a comparatively small scale, and settles the sub-workteam in work force and land, farm machinery and farm implements. In consequence, the captain responsible for the sub-workteam comes to deeply grasp his sub-workteam members, and the sub-workteam members come to be well versed in the land, farm machinery and farm implements handled by the sub-workteam. From this, the sub-workteam captain can concretely plan and coordinate labor organization in such a way as to maximally raise labor productivity to suit the physical constitution and ability of his sub-workteam members, and further enhancing the fertility of soil to suit the characteristics of the land, organize and conduct agricultural production in such a way as to make the farm machinery and farming materials amply show their productivity. This bespeaks the fact, in the final analysis, that the sub-workteam management system makes it possible to maximally enhance the economic efficacy of agricultural management by making agricultural produce produced in greater quantities with existing labor force, facilities, and materials.

The great superiority of the sub-workteam management system also lies in strengthening the collective life of agricultural workers and making the spirit of collectivism highly displayed among them.

Still remaining to a certain extent among the peasants are the dregs of old ideas such as individual egoism and small proprietor inclinations formed over the centuries. The reason the peasants, who used to do farming within the confines of private farming for a long time in bygone days, even after being remolded into socialist workers by agricultural cooperativization, come to work and live in the cooperative economy which is a lower form of the socialist economy, is related in large measure to the fact that they have yet to completely cast off the backwardness inherited from the old society.

The sub-workteam management system also makes it possible to go forward to successfully solve the question to strengthen the collective life of the peasants and make the spirit of collectivism highly displayed among them.

Under the sub-workteam management system, the sub-workteam, a small collective as a unit, comes to organize production and labor, and also organize and conduct the sociopolitical life and cultural life of agricultural workers. Therefore,

even under the dispersed rural conditions sub-workteam members come to substantially conduct a collective life while working and living together on a daily routine basis.

The sub-workteam management system, by organically combining the collective life with material interests, makes it possible to have the spirit of collectivism displayed further among agricultural workers. Under the sub-workteam management system the share of distribution to each sub-workteam member is determined according to the result of production and the result of management activity of the sub-workteam collective. The better sub-workteam members work joining forces, the higher the sub-workteam production result will become and the larger the share of distribution to each member will become proportionately. Because of such common interests, agricultural workers, more firmly united in comradely terms on the communist principle of "one for all, all for one" and helping each other and leading each other on, come to commendably conduct sub-workteam farming and positively strive to develop the communal economy.

All this shows that the sub-workteam management system created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is indeed a superior agricultural management method which makes agricultural workers participate in the management and operation of the socialist rural economy in a manner befitting the master, maximally enhances the economic efficacy of agricultural management, and makes the spirit of collectivism positively displayed among the peasants.

The superiority of the sub-workteam management system has been graphically demonstrated in the practice of our country's socialist agricultural management in the past 20 years.

As a result of the sub-workteam management system implemented, a great change has taken place in the ideomental features of agricultural workers. Today our agricultural workers think of their sub-workteam farming and housekeeping before thinking of themselves, and are conducting work and life thoroughly abiding by the sub-workteam collective. Through the sub-workteam management system the peasants are growing up as the genuine masters of the collective economy who, regarding the communal economy as if it were their own personal economy, dedicate all their strength and wisdom to the struggle for its development. With cooperative farm management and operation work even better structured and the chuche farming method brilliantly implemented in step with a turnaround happening in the mode of thinking and way of work of agricultural workers, we are reaping bumper harvests of all crops every year.

Just look at the sub-workteam operation experience of Saenal Cooperative Farm in Sinch'on County and Yuson Cooperative Farm in Hoeryong County and it is enough to understand the superiority of the sub-workteam management system. At these cooperative farms, with the sub-workteam management system precisely implemented in the past period, the awareness befitting the master responsible for the nation's rice jar and the spirit of collectivism helping each other and leading each other on were highly displayed among farm members, and farming work was substantially, commendably conducted. Thus the overall management and operation standards of the sub-workteams, work teams, and cooperative farms improved by far and a prideful success was scored in grain production as well.

Experience graphically shows that correctly implementing the sub-workteam management system is where a firm guarantee for ceaselessly improving agricultural management and operation work and consolidating and developing the socialist rural economy lies.

The realities wherein the socialist rural economy is rapidly developing call for implementing the sub-workteam management system more commendably than ever before. Today the management scope of our country's agriculture has grown incomparably bigger and the standards of its intensification and scientization have reached a very high stage, and the material and technical foundations of cooperative farms have also been extraordinarily strengthened. Under such conditions, only by strengthening the sub-workteam management system and further enhancing the sense of responsibility and role of agricultural workers and concretely planning and coordinating agricultural management is it possible to rationally manage and operate the socialist rural economy and admirably carry out the militant tasks set forth before the rural economic branch.

What is most important in precisely implementing the sub-workteam management system is that of rationally establishing the size of the sub-workteam to suit the demands of the developing realities.

The size of the sub-workteam essentially comes to be determined calculating various factors which exert influence on agricultural production and the developmental standard of technology, the agricultural workers' level of ideological consciousness and production and labor, distribution and collective life. Only by establishing the size of the sub-workteam in accordance with such demands is it possible to handily manage the sub-workteam and strengthen the collective life of sub-workteam members, and go forward to commendably conduct farming work. Therefore, it constitutes a precondition for more substantially implementing the sub-workteam management system to rationally establish the size of the sub-workteam to suit the demands of the developing realities wherein the ideological consciousness level of agricultural workers and the management and operation standard of functionaries have improved and a great transformation has been brought about in the mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy.

Bearing vivid testimony to this is the fact that today at many cooperative farms, sub-workteams organized on a rational scale are increasing agricultural production, commendably conducting farming work. Yongnim Cooperative Farm in Mundok County, South P'yongan Province, commendably organized sub-workteams to suit the realities and scientifically planned and coordinated their operations, and as a result, all sub-workteams increased by far the per-chongbo yield and per-capita production volume.

Cooperative farms, based on concretely calculating the realities wherein the mechanization and chemicalization standards of the rural economy have improved and the material and technical foundations of agriculture have strengthened, and their own specific conditions, must go forward to further improve the size of the sub-workteam appropriately, neither too big nor too small, in a manner convenient to the politicoideological life and labor life of farm members.

What is important in precisely implementing the sub-workteam management system is also that of commendably insuring the technical and economic conditions

which make it possible for the sub-workteam to satisfactorily perform its function and role as a production unit, as a management unit, as a collective life cell.

If the sub-workteam, a small collective, is to commendably move and the sub-workteam management system is to show its worth, it is imperative to amply insure the conditions necessary for the activity of the sub-workteam. Even though the size of the sub-workteam has been commendably established, if the conditions which make it possible for the sub-workteam to self-reliantly do farming and commendably evaluate labor are not provided, the sub-workteam management system cannot satisfactorily perform its mission and will become unable to inspire the production desires of the peasants.

Cooperative farms, thoroughly settling the sub-workteam in work force and the means of production, must strive to prevent the phenomenon of diverging them from surfacing, and provide it with a production plan, a work-day input plan, and a machinery, equipment and supply use plan, where the scientific nature and feasibility are insured.

At the same time, they must strive to make the socialist distribution principle thoroughly observed. To implement distribution according to labor on a sub-workteam unit basis constitutes an important technical and economic measure to improve sub-workteam management and operation work and strengthen collective life. All sub-workteams must precisely evaluate today's work-days today and commendably re-evaluate work-days after the final determination of the product of the sub-workteam, and strive so that sub-workteam members may receive distribution equal to the work they have actually performed, to what they have earned.

To commendably exercise guidance for sub-workteam work is an important method to precisely implement the sub-workteam management system.

The sub-workteam is the base-level unit of the rural economy, and the combat unit where agricultural production is conducted directly. Through the sub-workteam our party's agricultural policy is executed, and all aspects of the life of agricultural workers are organized and conducted. Only by strengthening the sub-workteam with improved guidance and enhancing its function and role is it possible for the sub-workteam management system to function commendably and for the cooperative farm to score more admirable achievements in all tasks.

Guidance functionaries of the agricultural branch, with a tight grip on it as one of the key links in their work to strengthen the sub-workteam, must put great efforts into it, and substantially plan and coordinate organizational political work and the work of insuring technical and economic conditions aimed at consolidating and developing the sub-workteam management system to suit today's conditions.

In particular, guidance functionaries of the agricultural branch, in strengthening guidance for the sub-workteam, must always direct deep attention to enhancing the role of sub-workteam captains.

Captain of the sub-workteam is the primary-level member of commanding personnel organizing and leading sub-workteam management and operation work on a daily routine basis. Whether or not the farming work and property management work of the sub-workteam are done commendably and how collective life is conducted depend largely on the role of the sub-workteam captain. Guidance functionaries of the agricultural branch, frequently organizing education and workshop aimed at making sub-workteam captains deeply master our party's agricultural policy and chuche-oriented agricultural management theory, the chuche farming method, must improve their politico-administrative qualifications, and give prominence and help to the sub-workteam captains to commendably work, keeping engraved in their hearts the pride of being responsible for their sub-workteams.

The decisive guarantee for precisely implementing the sub-workteam management system lies in continuing to go forward strictly adhering to the task to thoroughly arm sub-workteam members with our party's revolutionary thought and unite them in terms of ideological will.

To thoroughly arm sub-workteam members with our party's revolutionary thought and firmly unite them around the party and the leader constitutes the basic condition which makes it possible to consolidate the sub-workteam, the cell of rural collective life, into a genuine revolutionary collective and enables the sub-workteam to satisfactorily carry out its assigned revolutionary duty. If sub-workteam members firmly unite ideologically and struggle with united strength, it will be all the more possible to go forward to ceaselessly improve sub-workteam management and operation work, successfully overcoming whatever barriers.

Rural party organizations and guidance functionaries, substantially planning and coordinating ideological indoctrination work to suit the specific conditions of their respective units, must thoroughly arm farm members with the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song given to the agricultural branch and the embodiment, the agricultural policy of our party, and strive to make all agricultural members turn them into their firm faith.

At the same time, in order to unite sub-workteam members, it is important to observe the principle of organizing all tasks such as agricultural production work by the sub-workteam. Cooperative farms must organize and conduct all tasks from farming work and property management work to daily necessities supply work on a sub-workteam unit basis, and also cultural work on a sub-workteam unit basis, as far as possible. And, taking advantage of all opportunities in managing and operating the sub-workteam such as when giving work assignments to sub-workteam members and summing up the progress in the fulfillment and when holding meetings for the daily summation of production and finance, they must indoctrinate sub-workteam members so that they may thoroughly abide by the sub-workteam collective while living and working in accordance with the thought and will of the party, and strive to make the sub-workteam collective mutually direct deep attention even to the life of each and every sub-workteam member. Thus by making all sub-workteam members, keeping loyalty to the party and the leader deeply engraved in their hearts and firmly united in terms of ideological will,

thoroughly implement the agricultural policy of the party and the chuche farming method, they must strive to make the agricultural production quota assigned the sub-workteam brilliantly carried out and cooperative farm management and operation work improved further.

Further strengthening the sub-workteam management system, we shall glorify this year, which marks the 20th anniversary of implementaiton of the sub-workteam management system, with a prideful success in agricultural production, and go forward to register a new advance in the struggle to occupy the 15 million tons of grain height set by the Sixth Party Congress.

12153

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MASS MOVEMENT FOR CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

SK180616 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 3, Mar 85 pp 65-68

[Article by Song Pyong-dok]

[Text] Today, we are facing an honorable task to further glorify this meaningful year as we observe the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and the founding of the party by making a new turn in the people's living by vigorously carrying out the light industrial revolution.

What is important in improving the people's standard of living a step higher in a short period through the light industrial revolution is to rapidly increase production at the existing light industrial plants and to actively dig out and mobilize all the potential and possibilities through a mass movement to increase consumer goods production.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-son has taught: "Production of quality people's consumer goods must be increased through the full operation of all light industrial plants, many daily necessities production workshops and work teams must be organized at plants and enterprises, and homework teams and subsidiary work teams must be widely organized in cities, workers' districts, and at co-operative farms. By so doing, we must further increase production of sundry goods, daily necessities, and foodstuffs." ("New Year's Address," 1985, the Booklet, p 14)

Increasing production of the specialized light industrial plants and producing consumer goods through a mass movement are the important principle which our party is maintaining for the development of the light industry.

Conducting a mass movement for consumer goods production means a mass production of sundry goods, daily necessities, and foodstuffs through the daily necessities, and foodstuffs through the daily necessities production workshops, work teams, home production cooperative associations, homework teams, subsidiary work teams, and other production units in various forms and sizes organized in various sectors of the people's economy and everywhere in the country.

Conducting a mass movement for the production of consumer goods is an important guarantee to more properly meet the various demands in the lives of the working people for daily necessities.

Above all, the mass movement for the production of consumer goods makes it possible to mobilize potentials and possibilities everywhere and rapidly increase the production of daily necessities with less manpower.

Production of daily necessities has a favorable technical and economical nature which can widely mobilize industrial by-products and waste, and natural and cultivated raw materials in local areas. Raw materials and resources which can be utilized for consumer goods production can be found at any plants and enterprises and in all local areas, and further increase as the industry develops and agricultural production increases. In particular, as for the production of sundry goods and other daily necessities, organizational work and technical process are relatively simple, while demand is high. At the same time, fewer facilities, materials, and manpower are required. Therefore, production can be organized even with simple economic management and technology. Accordingly, if we struggle vigorously for the production of consumer goods through a mass movement, the quantity and variety of daily necessities can be drastically increased by actively digging out and mobilizing potentials and possibilities everywhere. If all the potentials and possibilities are dug out, mobilized, and utilized effectively in various sectors of the people's economy and everywhere in the country, the production of consumer goods can be rapidly increased even with fewer materials and manpower, and more funds can be appropriated for the expansion of light industrial plants and for the improvement of their technology and equipment. Increasing consumer goods production through the mobilization of potentials and possibilities makes it possible to develop light industry rapidly even without the readjustment of the investment in heavy industry, thus, creating a favorable condition to guarantee giving priority to the development of the heavy industry and achieve its rapid progressive reproduction. Hence, in order to successfully carry out the work of improving the people's standard of living rapidly and strengthening the economic foundation of the country, increasing consumer goods production by mobilizing potentials and possibilities through a mass movement is an important demand.

If a mass movement is conducted for consumer goods production, all people will actively turn out in the struggle to produce daily necessities with deep interest not only at the specialized plants but also throughout the country. This will make it possible to more properly conduct the organizational work to dig out hidden potential at all units, and to ensure the maximum and effective mobilization and utilization of the idle facilities, materials and resources.

Thus, rapidly increasing the production of daily necessities through the mobilization of all the potential and possibilities is the significance of the mass movement for the production of consumer goods.

Conducting the mass movement for consumer goods production also makes it possible to more properly meet the working people's various demands for daily necessities.

The varieties of people's consumer goods are great in number, and the demand for them is high. Consumer goods are demanded wherever people live, and the types of demand are diverse in accordance with the consumers. Even the same

goods are demanded in a different degree and manner, according to areas, as well as according to the age, sex, and class of the consumers.

The special nature of the production of people's consumer goods and the complexity of the demand require a mass movement at the specialized light industrial plants in the central and local areas and at the plants and enterprises of the other sectors for the production of consumer goods. Several specialized plants cannot properly meet the people's demand for sundry goods and daily necessities. Rather, home production cooperative associations, home work teams, and other smaller production units can more properly meet the working people's demand for small sundry goods, if production is meticulously planned. Consumer goods production through a mass movement makes it possible to drastically economize on social labor required for transport, as well as in other areas, and to organize production in accordance with the demand of the working people by localizing the areas of raw material production and the areas of production and consumption.

When the mass movement for the production of daily necessities and foodstuffs is vigorously carried out every where through the utilization of all the conditions and possibilities, the quantities and varieties of people's consumer goods can be rapidly increased, and the goods demanded by the working people can be supplied more properly. This will make it possible to fully satisfy the working people's various demands for consumer goods, and will make their life more affluent.

Conducting a mass movement for consumer goods production is also important to promote the working people's zeal for production through the improvement of their standard of living.

Even at smaller production units, per capita production of people's consumer goods can drastically increase if the organizational work for production is conducted meticulously. If plants, enterprises, and street and people's neighborhood units increase the production of consumer goods by utilizing idle manpower and inexpensive raw materials, this will create more revenues for the state, will greatly help the livelihood of the working people, and will further promote their interest in the production of daily necessities. The example of the No 2 Pyongyang Department Store illustrates this. The No 2 Pyongyang Department Store organized home work teams with housewives who were doing nothing at home, and carried out active service activities. By so doing, during the first half of last year alone, it scored the achievement of creating 55,000 won in revenue for the state by producing some 96,000 pieces of sundry goods. Experience shows that the financial foundation of the state will be strengthened, the local budgetary revenues and the working people's monetary incomes will increase, and their standard of living will improve rapidly when a mass movement is conducted for consumer goods production.

Indeed, conducting a mass movement for consumer goods production is an important guarantee for making the working people's life more affluent and civilized in accordance with the nature of the socialist society and the demand of our party's policy of the light industrial revolution.

In his early days, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth the production of people's consumer goods in the style of a mass movement as an important demand in the party's policies. He has led the struggle for its realization wisely. In particular, at the plenary meeting of the party Central Committee held in June 1985, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth the militant task of increasing the production of daily necessities as a mass movement, and he has vigorously led the masses to the implementation of that task. Thus, numerous local industrial plants have been built in a short period of time in our country; a basic turn has been effected in the production of consumer goods; and it has been possible to further improve the people's standard of living.

Our party, which regards the promotion of the people's welfare as the supreme principle in its activities, is vigorously leading the struggle to rapidly increase the production of consumer goods in conformity with the demands of the reality in which socialist construction has reached a higher stage and the people's standard of living is being further improved.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il [as published] has recently helped effect a new turn in the production of light industrial goods by taking relevant measures and giving energetic guidance so that production of people's consumer goods can be epochally increased at the daily necessities workshops and workteams of plants and enterprises, household production cooperative unions, and household workteams. Thus, numerous daily necessities workshops and workteams and household workteams have been newly built; direct-sales shops have been established everywhere; and every area is teeming with "3 August people's consumer goods."

This clearly corroborates the justness and vitality of the measures of the party, which has helped produce people's consumer goods as a mass movement.

Our functionaries and working people should better meet the people's demand for consumer goods by further increasing the varieties and quantity and increasing the quality of daily necessities as mass movement, upholding the decisions of the 10th Plenary Session of the 6th party Central Committee.

What is important in producing consumer goods as a mass movement is, above all, to establish more daily necessities workshops and workteams at plants and enterprises and help them produce daily necessities.

The plants and enterprises in various sectors of the people's economy have large quantities of by-products and waste materials that can be utilized in the production of people's consumer goods, and have more than a few potentials concerning technological force, labor force, and technological means that can be mobilized in the production of daily necessities. If the functionaries make effective use of such favorable conditions, they can smoothly solve questions concerning materials, raw materials, labor force, and facilities without much efforts, and can produce many consumer goods.

The experiences of the advanced units, including Mangyongdae and Tongdaewon districts in Pyongyang, show that great successes can be achieved when the functionaries establish many daily necessities workshops and workteams at plants and enterprises, and manage and operate them well by doggedly struggling to implement the party's measure concerning producing consumer goods as a mass movement.

In accordance with the measure taken by our party, the struggle to increase the production of consumer goods has been vigorously staged at the daily necessities workshops and workteams of plants and enterprises. As a result of this, at the plants and enterprises in the central industrial sector alone, the volume of production of daily necessities as of the end of last year increased by 20 percent over the corresponding period of 1983 and the varieties of those daily necessities also greatly increased.

The functionaries of the state and economic agencies and the managing functionaries of the plants and enterprises can epochally increase the production of daily necessities in a short period of time if they map out meticulous plans to increase the production of consumer goods on the basis of a concrete grasp and understanding of the actual conditions and potential of the plants and enterprises in their individual sectors and units and if they vigorously organize and mobilize the masses to the struggle for the materialization of those plans.

The plants and enterprises in all sectors of the people's economy should strengthen the existing daily necessities workshops and workteams. At the same time, they should vigorously stage the struggle to produce more consumer goods by establishing new daily necessities workshops and workteams and utilizing by-products and waste materials.

In particular, the guiding functionaries of the plants and enterprises should pay deep attention to the production of consumer goods, as well as the basic products of their units. They should vigorously help all workers of plants and enterprises so that those workers can actively cooperate in fulfilling, with great interest, the task of producing daily necessities assigned to their individual groups [chipdan].

What is also important in producing consumer goods as a mass movement is to establish many household workteams and subsidiary workteams and increase the production of various kinds of miscellaneous daily necessities and agricultural products.

A socialist society cannot meet all endlessly-increasing demands of the working people by depending only upon the large-scale production which the state organizes according to plans. If one makes correct use of the production method--even if small in scale--as well as large-scale production, one can smoothly meet the material demand of the working people in a period of transition. Thus, a socialist country should make effective use of the production of consumer goods through household workteams and subsidiary workteams, even if small in scale, and should gradually replace such a production method with an advanced method in conformity with the development of productive capacity.

Our functionaries should organize, as a mass movement, many daily necessities workshops and workteams, household production cooperative unions, household workteams, and subsidiary workteams in conformity with reality, as was done in the period ruling which local industrial plants were built after the plenary meeting of the party Central Committee held in June 1985, while having a correct understanding of the household workteams and subsidiary workteams. In such a way, they should help increase the production of consumer goods.

We should establish more new household workteams and subsidiary workteams. At the same time, we should help produce many daily necessities of various kinds which suit the taste of the working people by enhancing the role of household-service teams members.

We should meet the demand of the working people and further heighten the will of the producers by doing a good job in managing the direct-sales shops in cities (districts) [parentheses as published] and counties and stepping up service activities in conformity with the fact that, as a result of the stepped-up activities of the household workteams and subsidiary workteams, many and varied kinds of people's consumer goods are being produced.

In producing many daily necessities everywhere what arises as a central task is to resolve the issue concerning materials and raw materials at all units that produce consumer goods.

In order to supply materials and raw materials without a hitch, it is necessary to collect and make effective use of all by-products and waste materials discharged from plants and enterprises and, at the same time, produce many raw materials, including chemical products and standardized blanks [sojae], by doing well in managing the small- and medium-sized chemical plants, including sodium carbonate plants, caustic soda plants, and paint plants, and the bases for processing raw materials and blanks [sojae]. At the same time, it is important to actively mobilize idle materials of various kinds by firmly managing the bases for cultivated and natural raw materials on the basis of one's own strength, in conformity with the concrete reality of local areas; do well in supplying the cultivated and natural raw materials; and plan in advance and supervise the procurement work.

A firm guarantee for vigorously producing consumer goods as a mass movement is to increase and enhance the sense of responsibility and role of the functionaries.

Our party's firm determination is to elevate the standard of people's material and cultural living by one stage in a short period of time by largely increasing the production of consumer goods. Our functionaries' revolutionary duty is to actively struggle to brilliantly realize our party's intentions to quickly improve the people's standard of material and cultural living. At this very point, party spirit, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness should be highly displayed.

Our functionaries should widely explain and inculcate among the masses the intrinsic nature, significance, and justness of the party's measure on increasing consumer goods as a mass movement. Thus, they should vigorously help the masses turn out in this work with self-consciousness as befitting the masters and display their techniques and talents to their hearts' content.

The economic guidance functionaries should always solve pending problems and correctly resolve the practical problems, including technological guidance, materials supply, price-setting, and transport organization, by having a concrete grasp and understanding of the status concerning consumer goods. In

particular, they should map out correct measures aimed at correctly abiding by the regulations and order which have been newly established in connection with the production of people's consumer goods, thereby making those measures bear fruitful results.

The functionaries in the local power organs should actively contribute to the production of consumer goods by ensuring sufficient conditions for developing the work concerning household workteams and subsidiary workteams, and household-service teams members, and by increasing the working people's enthusiasm for production.

All functionaries and working people should effect a new turn in the production of consumer goods by highly displaying initiative with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

CSO: 4109/114

GUIDING RURAL PARTY WORK IS AN IMPORTANT DUTY OF THE COUNTY PARTY COMMITTEE

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 3, Mar 85 pp 69-74

[Article by Cho Pyong-ch'an]

[Text] To improve and strengthen rural party work is the basic question in successfully carrying out all the tasks arising before the rural economic branch.

Today our party calls for strengthening rural party work more than ever before to suit the rapid development of socialist rural construction and agricultural production.

Rural party work is a responsible task to correctly embody the leadership of the party for socialist rural construction and thoroughly carry out the agricultural policy of the party, and an important task to bring about ceaseless innovation in agricultural production, thoroughly uniting agricultural workers around the party and the leader and strengthening the rural position.

To enhance the sense of responsibility and role of county party committees has great significance in improving and strengthening rural party work.

The county party committee is the base-level guidance organ of our party, and guiding rural party work is the major duty of the county party committee.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Guiding rural work occupies the most important place in the work of the county party committee. The major target of work of the county party committee is the rural area. The county party committee directly guides the rural party organizations in the county, and exercises partywide guidance for all economic and cultural tasks in the rural area." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 18, p 236)

Our party enunciates that rural party work must become party work thoroughly for the sake of the peasantry. Contained in the intent of the party to make rural party work become party work for the sake of the peasantry is the lofty

will to successfully realize the ideological remolding of the peasants, inspire their revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness, and go forward to more energetically step up socialist rural construction by commendably conducting rural party work to suit the preparedness levels and demands of the peasants and the specific conditions of the rural area.

Upon receiving the new measures of the party to improve and strengthen rural party work, Unyul County Party Committee began this task with precisely establishing the countermeasures and method, properly drawing lessons from the deficiencies that had surfaced in guiding rural party work in the past period.

To be sure, even before receiving the new directive of the party, certain achievements were scored in guiding rural party work and rural party organizations, but there were also deficiencies and shortcomings that had to be corrected. What this means is that rural party work was conducted in a stereotyped way with practically no difference from the party work of other branches, failing to launch it to suit the specific conditions such as the ideological consciousness level and preparedness level of the peasants, the regional dispersed state of the rural area, and the seasonal characteristics of the rural economy. Drawing a serious lesson from this, the county party committee has put great efforts into making rural party work become party work for the sake of the peasantry while fostering and developing the achievements and experiences already gained and correcting the deficiencies and shortcomings. In the process, Unyul County Party Committee has scored certain achievements and gained precious experiences.

The experience gained by the county party committee in guiding rural party work is above all that when it helps with a true heart and responsibly leads rural party organizations in such a way as to enable them to satisfactorily perform their function and role, it is possible to make rural party work become one for the sake of the peasantry.

To enhance the militant function and role of rural party organizations is an important requirement in successfully implementing the agricultural policy of the party.

The leadership of the party for the rural economic branch is realized through rural party organizations, and the struggle to implement the agricultural policy of the party is organized and conducted by rural party organizations. Therefore, only if rural party organizations such as the ri party committee, village party, and party cells, satisfactorily perform their function and role, is it possible to have party members and the masses commendably move and make all the lines and policies set forth by the party before the agricultural branch successfully realized.

To what the county party committee directed attention in enhancing the function and role of rural party organizations was to that of insuring working conditions to enable ri party functionaries to substantially and faithfully work in their position. We directed priority attention to reducing unnecessary meetings to the utmost and doing away with the disorderly tendency to make ri party functionaries report to us.

The county party committee, putting in the forefront the principle not to make ri party secretaries report to the committee more than once a month, strove to make it strictly observed. And the county party established the order of work that for the data or statistics the county party needs, county party functionaries must personally go down to the base level and bring them back with their own hands. As a result, ri party functionaries became able to concentrate their whole minds on their work without getting pestered, and the tasks arranged by the county party committee came to be executed substantially.

In order to make rural party functionaries satisfactorily conduct party work which is their basic responsibility, it arises as an important question to insure their working conditions and at the same time, improve their standards. Only if the standards of rural party functionaries are rapidly improved, is it possible to make them responsively and swiftly embrace the party policy and go forward to boldly, ably launch it to suit the intent of the party, and actually conduct all tasks to suit the ideological consciousness level of the peasants and the specific conditions of the rural area.

The county party committee substantially conducted the task to consolidate rural party cell secretaries with people high in faithfulness to the party and the leader with a sense of responsibility and enthusiasm toward work and strong in launching power, and at the same time, put great efforts into improving their politico-administrative standard.

The county party committee organized education, workshop, and meeting to publish experiences on a regular basis for the benefit of cell secretaries, on the one hand, and when blueprinting and planning its work at its monthly meeting, the county party committee set the direction of work and concrete methodology aimed at improving the standards of the base-level functionaries and kept the attendant organizational work abreast of them. Here, especially to what attention was directed was to that of preventing the phenomena from surfacing--phenomena that county party functionaries go down to the base level without definite objectives and ample preparations, make a round of this work team and that sub-workteam, meet with party cell secretaries and work team captains, give a few words of "instruction," obtain some statistical data, and then come back. The county party committee strove to make them, before going down to the party cell, prepare in advance a concrete plan for activity, such as whom to meet and talk on what subjects, how to conduct mass political work, how to help party cell work, and by what method to have pending questions solved. Now that all functionaries of the county party committee from the responsible functionaries to the guidance members came to go down to the base level thus with definite objectives and a concrete methodology, they became able to systematically, substantially indoctrinate and help rural party functionaries.

The case of a guidance member of the Organizational Department bespeaks this. Going down to the several ri under his charge, arranging and organizing work, then he stayed on at the one ri which was lagging behind other ri, and helped that ri party functionaries. He frequently talked with the ri party functionaries and also steadfastly conducted the task of indoctrinating and helping

them to suit their standards and characteristics. By the sincere guidance and positive help of the guidance member, the ri party functionaries, who up till then had been conducting work solely relying on their old experiences, realized that their standards were very much lagging behind the demands of the party and the developing realities, and came to strive to improve their standards.

Through the struggle to improve their standards the ri party functionaries of our county came to ever more firmly hold the preparedness to ably launch rural party work to suit the preparedness level and specific conditions of farm members. Here, the experience gained by Ch'olsan-ri party functionaries in conducting political work was very instructive.

At one time Ch'olsan-ri was experiencing difficulty on account of poor management of small farm implements. In an effort to solve this question, the rural party organizations here held explanatory talks and also drove home agritation materials on several occasions. But with such general appeal and pep talk it was impossible to solve the question. What was necessary was substantial political work right on the target and striking a responsive chord.

A ri party functionary who went down to a work team after searching a method, took advantage of a break in weeding and stood before farm members, holding the weeding hoe he had found in the field the previous day. The ri party functionary explained the iron manufacturing processes in an easy-to-understand manner, quoting actual figures as to how much time and labor were spent in manufacturing a weeding hoe from excavating iron ore and extracting iron therefrom. The ri functionary concluded his talk with a warm appeal to the farm members to meticulously manage the small farm implements permeated with the precious sweat of the working class. The political work of the ri party functionary conducted without standing on formality and ceremony left a lingering effect in the hearts of the farm members and greatly stimulated them.

Even in this one fact alone we have come to experience keenly that only if the party functionaries, whose direct targets are the peasants, ceaselessly improve their standards and ably conduct work to suit the preparedness level and specific conditions of the peasants, the prevailing situation and the opportunity that has presented itself, can they score a good achievement in rural party work.

Experience shows that the county party committee goal-consciously guiding rural party organizations and helping them with a true heart with clearly defined targets and scientific blueprint after making ample preparations is where an important guarantee which makes it possible to enhance the function and role of party organizations and bring about a new turnaround in rural party work lies.

Another experience gained by the county party committee in guiding rural party work is that of conducting work with rural party organizations, putting special efforts into making all agricultural workers keep their class-oriented mission and duty deeply engraved in their hearts and go forward to thoroughly defend the socialist rural position.

The rural position is an important revolutionary base our party depends on in rural work. In order to successfully realize socialist rural construction, there has to be a sound force capable of taking it on and carrying it out. Only if the ranks of agricultural workers are thoroughly consolidated in politicoideological terms, in terms of class, is it possible to strengthen the rural position and register a ceaseless advance in socialist rural construction and in the development of agricultural production.

To strive to make the longtime rural core elements acquit themselves fully of their duty and role and have the youth and those in the prime of manhood go forward to firmly defend the socialist rural area from generation to generation without forgetting their class roots is an important matter which must be strictly adhered to in the task to strengthen the rural position.

When we strengthen work with the youth and those in the prime of manhood possessing healthy physical strength and revolutionary spirit, especially with the discharged military personnel who have been trained in the army, and when they go forward to acquit themselves fully of their role and basic responsibility, our rural position can be more thoroughly consolidated and a new upsurge brought about in socialist rural construction.

We made up our minds to gain certain experience, commendably helping and leading the party organizations of Yul-ri where the ratio of discharged military personnel is relatively higher compared with other ri.

The county aparty committee, after adopting a relevant decision and organizing the necessary assignments, dispatched a prepared force and laid the groundwork for work with the discharged military personnel together with the rural party organizations in the ri. In this ri there were several discharged military members who came back after completing their military service. But certain discharged servicemen, forgetting their basic responsibility as core elements who should be shouldering socialist rural construction from generation to generation, were not showing enthusiasm in work.

In order to make the discharged servicemen settle down and commendably work, we explained to them in an easy-to-understand manner the intent of the party which dispatched discharged servicemen to the rural area. And we steadily strove to open their eyes to the fact that, just as they were faithful every day in defending the fatherland at whatever difficult posts, going forward at their new posts assigned by the party to brilliantly realize the farsighted socialist rural construction plan unfolded by the great leader is where a genuine road to making the ideal and happiness of youth blossom lies.

We planned and coordinated practical organizational work in order to earnestly persuade them and indoctrinate them with perseverance and at the same time, settle their life and make them fully discharge their basic responsibility as rural core elements. The county party committee directed deep attention to appointing as primary-level cadres and systematically nurturing the discharged servicemen who had been tested and tempered in faithfulness to

the party and the leader in the course of practice, on the one hand, and put great efforts into fixing up their families and providing living conditions so that they could strike roots in the socialist rural area from generation to generation. At the same time, correctly seizing the aim and demand of the youth, we also had them learn technologies according to their aptitude and ability, and made it possible for them to study enrolled in agricultural college correspondence course as well. Through such process we made the discharged servicemen settle down and acquit themselves fully of their responsibility and basic duty as core elements for socialist rural construction with an intense sense of pride and honor.

It constitutes an important requirement in strengthening the rural position to strengthen work with the younger generation who have advanced into the rural area and make them go forward to thoroughly defend their native place permeated with the sacred blood and precious sweat of many party members and patriots, never forgetting their class roots for a moment.

The younger generation who have been born and raised in the socialist rural area where it is good to work, good to live, are enjoying a happy life without worry of any kind. Under such conditions, unless the youth are ceaselessly indoctrinated, the phenomenon can surface from among them that, only wishing to live comfortably, they loathe to work oblivious to the bygone days of their exploited and oppressed parents and their own class roots. Just because a father is a rural revolutionary, it does not necessarily follow that his son will spontaneously become a rural revolutionary.

From this, the county party committee has directed deep attention to making the rural party organizations strengthen work with old party members and longtime rural core elements and have them go forward to firmly defend their position to the last moment of their lives and make their intense class consciousness and revolutionary spirit and burning loyalty continued, as is, in every heart of the younger generation.

A gathering, which was held to hear an old party member of Changnyon-ri who had lived a hard life as a farm servant for a long time, became an important opportunity to heighten the class awareness of the younger generation. Based on the facts he personally experienced, the old party member vividly told the younger generation what kind of a hard life their parents had lived in this native place of theirs during the Japanese imperialist days, suffering exploitation and oppression at the hands of a cruel landlord, and after liberation, what kind of a good life they have come to live by the benevolence of the party and the leader. This not too long story an old party member told the younger generation during a break in field work aroused their class consciousness intensely and shocked them greatly. We have made the rural party organizations in the county strive to lead the younger generation by such method to devotedly struggle to firmly defend the socialist rural position without forgetting their class roots.

Experience shows that when putting it in the forefront as an important task of rural party work to strengthen the rural position and aggressively pushing ahead with this task, it is possible to unite still more people

rock-hard around the party and the leader and successfully carry out the revolutionary task at hand, as well.

The experience the county party committee has gained in guiding rural party work is also that the rural party organizations, inspiring the revolutionary fervor of the peasants, have made them thoroughly implement the chuche farming method with an awareness befitting the master responsible for the nation's rice jar.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"To guide farming work to be conducted in accordance with the demands of the chuche farming method created by our leader is the policy-oriented guidance for rural economic branch work, and the basic line which the functionaries of the rural economic branch must strictly adhere to." [No bibliographic reference given]

Our party's chuche farming method is the most advanced and scientific farming method, and a superior farming method whose correctness and vitality have been proved to the hilt in practice.

To thoroughly implement the chuche farming method is the stand and posture of loftily revering the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has provided the chuche farming method, and constitutes an embodiment of absolutism and unconditionality of the great leader's teachings. Therefore, the most important question in partywide guidance for rural work is that of leading the way in making all farming tasks conducted in accordance with the demands of the chuche farming method.

The county party committee has put great efforts into making all farm members precisely understand the principle and demands of the chuche farming method and conduct farming work in terms of science and technology. At the same time, it has made county party functionaries and ri party functionaries go in deep among farm members, grasp on a regular basis how much the farm members understand the chuche farming method and how they are implementing it, formulate the necessary countermeasures, and go forward to substantially launch the task to timely discover and straighten out phenomena contrary to the chuche farming method.

The peasants are masters of the rural area and they are in direct charge of agricultural production. Only if the peasants with intense production desires unanimously launch into the struggle, can the agricultural policy of the party be successfully implemented and the demands of the chuche farming method thoroughly realized.

From this, the county party committee has directed priority attention to turning rural party work into party work aimed at heightening the production desires of the peasants, and put great efforts into it.

The sub-workteam management system and the work team bonus system uniquely created long ago by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are powerful means to heighten the production desires of the peasants and push for agricultural production, precisely implementing in the rural area the socialist principle of distribution according to the quantity and quality of labor.

The county party committee has made its party functionaries extend partywide help to the management functionaries to precisely implement the socialist principle of distribution and properly apply the work team bonus system and the sub-workteam management system, and also give them party assignments relative to the execution. And party cells have been made to guide, control, and push sub-workteams to strive to timely, precisely evaluate work-days according to the quantity and quality of labor.

The county party committee has not neglected the task, either, to strive to heighten the production desires of the peasants, utilizing various kinds of economic incentive leverages.

For the peasants to produce agricultural produce as their private sideline business and dispose of them on their own has important significance in heightening their production desires and increasing agricultural production and improving their standard of living. The county party committee has striven to make the rural party organizations go forward with a tight grip on this task not as an administrative one but as an important political one to brilliantly realize the lofty will of the party and the leader intent on heightening the production desires of the peasants and turning their life more affluent and diverse. While timely straightening out biased tendencies surfacing from among certain functionaries, we have striven to push on a partywide basis and insure administratively the successful realization of the measures taken by the party. Thus we have made the peasants additionally produce various kinds of agricultural produce and share them, and made it possible to acquire a lot of food reserves.

This was definitely good in heightening the production desires of the peasants, and also very effective in turning their life affluent and civilized. So it is that the peasants are working with high morale that it is rewarding to work and interesting to live.

Life shows that when our functionaries, particularly party functionaries who conduct rural party work, warmly look after not only the political life of the peasants but even their material and cultural life, assuming full responsibility, and earnestly, persistently struggle with an intense devotional spirit in order to make the solicitude of the party and the leader reach all people evenly even better, it is possible to intensely heighten the production desires of the peasants and score a good achievement in implementing the chuche farming method.

The practical example of party functionaries comes to perform a great function in inspiring the peasants to implement the chuche farming method.

We came to experience keenly through the struggle last year to implement the chuche farming method that it could inspire farm members with a traction power

greater than a hundred words, a thousand words when the party functionary leads by personal example, taking the lead in putting his shoulder ahead of others to difficult and backbreaking work.

Last year, every time the party set forth a new struggle task, and every time one farming process changed into another farming process, functionaries of the county party committee were the first to put their shoulders to difficult work, and by personal example energetically led the masses to implement the chuche farming method.

The practical example set by the functionaries in the course of executing the directive of the party for producing powder fertilizer in large quantities and amply administering it to each corn plant displayed a very great strength in inspiring the masses to implement the chuche farming method.

With a view to producing powder fertilizer in large quantities, the county party committee held a consultative meeting forthwith and established the necessary measures, and also organized assignments. At all cooperative farms and people's street neighborhood units the struggle was energetically launched to produce powder fertilizer as a mass movement. At that time, functionaries of the county party committee were not hoping for a good result of the arranged work, sitting down. They had decided to be the first to set personal example and energetically lead the masses. All functionaries of the county party such as the responsible functionaries, receiving individual production quotas exactly the same as any other people, became the first in beginning the production of powder fertilizer. The practical example set by county party functionaries energetically encouraged and inspires rural party functionaries such as ri party functionaries to the production of powder fertilizer.

Leading by personal example practiced by county party functionaries did not stop here.

In administering powder fertilizer to the corn field, too, county party functionaries set an admirable example. We organized a countywide workshop in the field of Work Team 1 of Wonp'yong-ri. Up till then it had been the general understanding of a workshop to prepare well the field work team members of a farm after explaining the demands of the chuche farming method and make them conduct demonstration work. But this time county party functionaries and ri party functionaries directed deep attention to this work. The county party functionaries and ri party functionaries, through guidance for the entire course of preparing and executing the workshop, came to understand the demands of the chuche farming method even better and gain precious experience in guiding farming work in terms of science and technology. The workshop thus guided was big in efficacy and good in making the objectives understood. The functionaries moved, and the party members set themselves in motion. The members of Socialist Working Youth League rallied, and all farm members vigorously launched into the struggle. Thus without missing the season we were able to administer ample powder fertilizer to every corn plant and provide a bumper corn harvest rarely seen in years.

Practical experience shows that when the guidance functionaries lead by personal example at the forefront of difficult and backbreaking work, it is possible to work truly astounding miracle and innovation, and proves positively that there is no weapon more energetic than the party functionaries leading by personal example for organizing and mobilizing party members and farm members in implementing the chuche farming method.

Our party has set forth the militant task to decisively strengthen rural party work this year and bring about a new leap forward in all areas of agricultural production and socialist rural construction.

By loftily upholding the militant appeal of the party and bringing about a revolutionary turnaround in rural party work as wished and intended by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, we shall go forward to achieve a new upsurge in agricultural development.

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THE FACTORY COLLEGE IS A SUPERIOR FORM OF EDUCATION CLOSELY COMBINING EDUCATION AND PRODUCTION

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 3, Mar 85 pp 75-78

[Article by Yi To-hyong]

[Text] To improve and strengthen the task to train technicians and specialists, developing higher education work, and step up the intellectualization of the whole society is a pressing demand of the developing realities, and one of the principled questions of important significance in attaining the chuche revolutionary cause. Apart from higher education work it is impossible to achieve a rapid development of the nation's science and technology, and the victorious forward movement of the revolution and construction is unthinkable.

Comprehensively enunciated in the historic document of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, "On Further Strengthening Education Work," are the theoretical and practical questions arising in improving and strengthening the task of training technicians and specialists to suit the developing trend of modern science and technology, in developing the higher education system for studying while working and successfully realizing the intellectualization of the whole society.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"If the whole society is to be intellectualized, it is important to develop the higher education system for studying while working. The higher education system for studying while working is the most superior education system which makes it possible to go forward to successfully realize the intellectualization of the whole society at the present stage of socialist construction." (Book "On Further Developing Education Work," pp 23-24)

The factory college for studying while working is a reliable base for bringing up the working class as communist intellectuals thoroughly armed with the chuche revolutionary world view and the knowledge of modern science and technology, and a superior form of education which makes it possible to rapidly realize the intellectualization of the whole society.

To continue to have displayed the superiority of the higher education system in the form of factory college is an urgent question arising in turning all members of society into comprehensively developed communist social beings possessing the high cultural and technical standards of a college graduate and brilliantly realizing the task of the final stage in the theses on socialist education.

The factory college is a form of education closely combining education and production, theory and practice; and to combine education and production, theoretical education and practical education is an important method to bring up the students as communist personnel complete with functional, live knowledge and practical ability.

Education has emerged from the demands of practice, and serves for the sake of practice. None but education combined with practice can acquit itself fully of its mission.

Production labor, which is the most important form of societywide practice, is an energetic means to transform nature, develop society, and indoctrinate and remold people. Through production labor people transform nature and society and remold their ideological consciousness and features.

Therefore, if education work is to be carried out satisfactorily, it is imperative to strictly maintain the principle of closely combining all questions arising in education, with practice. Only by correctly combining education and production, theory and practice in school education is it possible to make the students learn the knowledge of modern science and technology even better and bring them up as able revolutionary personnel possessing functional, live knowledge and the knowledge of modern science and technology.

In order to make education and production, theory and practice closely combined in school education, it is imperative to make the contents of knowledge of science and technology, which the students learn, closely linked to the revolution and construction and production practice and at the same time, make the process of the students learning such knowledge combined with the process of their direct participation in production and practice.

The factory college, because of its characteristics, makes it possible to bring up working people as able technical personnel complete with theory and practice, as comprehensively developed communist social beings by applying on a high standard the education method of closely combining education and production.

What makes the factory college a superior form of education most closely combining education and production lies above all in that it makes it possible for the working college students to substantially receive both theoretical education and practical education while working without lagging behind in production.

At the factory college, the working college students study daytime or nighttime depending on their shift while working without lagging behind in production. For

the working college students to receive higher education while working without lagging behind in production makes it possible to conduct their study and production activity in a mutually inseparable, integrated link, and insure the combination of education and production, theory and practice on a high qualitative standard. For the working college students, production and study constitute two basic duties neither of which they can neglect, and in order to admirably carry out both of the two basic duties, they conduct production and study in organic combination.

Through their production activity the working college students come to operate on a daily routine basis modern production machinery into which the latest advances in science and technology have been introduced, and accumulate experience and proficiency in the course of producing products going through complex technical processes. Such experience and proficiency, which they have gained through their production activity, constitute a precious resource which makes it possible for them to embrace the latest principles of science and technology and basic technical knowledge even better at the college.

The students come to keenly realize the necessity and importance of acquiring the knowledge of modern science and technology in the course of launching their production activity, and from this, go forward to timely apply to production practice the theories they have learned at the college with an intense study fervor.

Based on the knowledge they have learned at the college they also come to positively participate in the technological innovation movement in order to renew the production machinery or solve technical questions pending in production.

The students of Yongyang Institute of Technology have greatly contributed to mineral production, admirably introducing a new blasting method at a strip mine, and the students of Komdok Institute of Technology have made it possible to charge explosives by a mechanical method which used to be done manually--such technological innovation shows that the working college students are scoring high achievements in production and at the same time, they are going forward to further deepen and consolidate the knowledge they have acquired at the college.

What makes the factory college a superior form of education closely combining education and production also lies in that it makes it possible to go forward to more successfully launch theoretical education and practical education by appointing able engineers and specialists with experience in production practice concurrently as teachers.

It is the teacher who takes direct charge of education work, and it is also the teacher who takes direct charge and carries out theoretical education and practical education.

In order to closely combine education and production and bring up the students as revolutionary personnel possessing a self-dependent consciousness and creative ability, the teachers themselves not only must be prepared politico-ideologically, but must possess high scientific theoretical qualifications and practical ability.

The factory college, because of its own characteristics and superiority, makes it possible to go forward to successfully solve this question as well.

The factory college makes it possible to go forward to commendably conduct the task of consolidating the teacher ranks with theoretically and practically prepared technical functionaries. Teachers of the factory college consist of concurrent teachers and full-time teachers. The concurrent teachers are field technical functionaries who have been exercising guidance, taking charge of complex technical production processes while managing and operating modern technical means of the factory concerned, for a long time. They possess an abundant experience in production, complete with the knowledge of science and technology and practical ability linked to production. Full-time teachers of the factory college, too, an absolute majority of them are able technical functionaries who have been working for many years as field engineers at the factory concerned, but even in the case of other teachers with different background, too, they are able functionaries who have improved their scientific theoretical qualifications, constantly penetrating the realities of production taking advantage of the location of the college concerned and the favorable working conditions for educating the workers of the factory concerned. Precisely such high qualifications of the teachers constitute a firm guarantee which makes it possible to successfully conduct education work, closely combining education and production, theory and practice at the factory college.

The factory college, because of having thus consolidated the teacher ranks with able functionaries, makes it possible to substantially conduct the task of turning education in science and technology party policy-oriented and teach the students the knowledge of science and technology which is party policy-oriented from start to finish and linked to the specific realities of production.

The factory college has systematized it for the teachers to conduct their lecture, mandatorily linking the contents of lecture to the specific realities of production at the factory concerned, and is organizing and conducting a lot of on-the-spot lecture which is a form of teaching by demonstration.

Through on-the-spot lecture the students not only come to more precisely learn the scientific principles and theories and technical knowledge of the material and technical means and production machinery and technical production processes of their factory, but also come to learn the practical skills to ably operate them.

Next, what makes the factory college a superior form of education closely combining education and production, theory and practice lies in that these colleges, because of being located at important factories and enterprises equipped with modern facilities, make it possible to satisfactorily resolve the material and technical conditions necessary for combining education and production, theoretical education and practical education.

Education is not something that can be realized fully if there are the teachers and the students. In order to commendably conduct education work, material

conditions essential for education must necessarily be insured. In particular, material conditions for education perform a very important role in closely combining education and production, theory and practice and bringing up the students as able technical personnel complete with functional, live knowledge and practical ability.

The factory college, handily creating all kinds of material conditions and various kinds of modern visual means, makes it possible to strengthen visual education, education by example.

Visual education, education by example is a form of the method of teaching by heuristic means, and as such, it is important in successfully insuring school education.

Visual education, education by example in the course of teaching enables people to have vivid symbols of objects and phenomena and scientific principles and develop an active thinking faculty. In consequence, this enables the students not only to more easily, firmly learn the intrinsic nature of objects and phenomena and scientific principles, but to correctly apply them in practice. Therefore, in order to commendably conduct education and production, theoretical education and practical education, it is important to strengthen visual education, education by example, widely utilizing visual means in various forms to suit the characteristics of the study subjects.

The factory college goes forward to successfully solve this question too. The factory college is an on-production site educational organ managed and operated by the factory concerned. In the factories and enterprises which have their factory colleges, the latest advances in modern science and technology are intensively incorporated, and here, modern technical means such as automation facilities are in operation. These constitute important targets presented to visual education, education by example. The factory college can amply put such targets to practical use in visual education, education by example, according to its intention and demand, unconstrained by time and place. This is a superiority that can only be had by the educational organ in the form of factory college which is an on-production site educational organ where the classroom and production site are linked as one.

Thus the factory college created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a superior form of education which energetically inspires the students to learn the basic principles of modern science through education, consolidate and deepen the learned theory and knowledge in the course of production labor, and move on to a new higher scientific search.

Today when conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is up front, the factory college which has walked a prideful road under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has come to usher in a new period of its own development by the energetic guidance of our glorious party.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has comprehensively enunciated the direction and method of strengthening partywide guidance for factory college education

work and further developing factory college work to suit the demands of the developing realities which have entered a higher stage, and had the higher education system in the form of factory college established in a more orderly manner by making still more new factory colleges organized and their on-site study classrooms operated even better.

It occupies an important place in the leadership of our party to have brought about a new turnaround in education work by further perfecting the contents of education with a view to closely combining education and production, theoretical education and practical education and by insuring numerous material and technical means and experiment facilities.

By the sagacious leadership and intense solicitude of the great leader and the party the factory college has today been consolidated into a powerful base capable of thoroughly bringing up the working class as revolutionary intellectuals possessing a self-dependent consciousness and creative ability, and its superiority is being displayed to the hilt in revolutionary practice.

Our factory colleges, by extensively bringing up able technical personnel prepared in theoretical and practical terms, are greatly contributing to satisfactorily solving the question of national technical cadres and creating a large national force of technicians and specialists.

Among the management functionaries and technical functionaries of our country's factories and enterprises, revolutionary intellectuals with working class background who have graduated from factory colleges represent a relatively large force, and by them are being admirably managed and operated factories and enterprises equipped with modern technical provisions.

Our factory college students and graduates who have grown up in the bosom of the party, are rendering distinguished services with intense loyalty in all areas of socialist construction.

The revolutionary intellectuals who are all graduates of nationwide institutes of technology such as Pyongyang Institute of Technology, Kunja Institute of Technology, and Yongyang Institute of Technology, and working college students are today displaying intense initiatives in the struggle to create "the speed of the '80s" and chucheize, modernize, and scientize the people's economy.

The engineers and specialists who are factory college graduates, and working college students, by earnestly searching advanced science and applying to production practice the theories learned in the college, have invented and manufactured various kinds of high-efficiency modern production machinery, and introducing them to new technical processes, are positively contributing to the development of production and prosecution of the technological revolution.

Truly, the factory college is a superior form of education which, most closely combining education and production, theory and practice, brings up people as able communist revolutionary personnel, and a powerful form of

education which steps up the intellectualization of the whole society and energetically pushes production and construction.

It is a glorious and rewarding task for realizing the intellectualization of the whole society ahead of schedule to go forward to add further luster to the superiority of the higher education system in the form of factory college for studying while working.

We shall realize at the earliest possible date the lofty task to intellectualize the whole society, further developing the higher education system in the form of factory college for studying while working, whose superiority and vitality have already been proved to the hilt through practice.

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IMPROVING NORTH-SOUTH RELATIONS THROUGH DIALOGUE AND NEGOTIATION

SK170212 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 3, Mar 85 pp 79-83

[Article by Chon Kum-chin]

[Text] Holding dialogue and realizing negotiations between the North and the South is one of important ways to open the tightly closed door in the barrier and to solve the problem of the country's reunification in a peaceful fashion.

Our party and the government of the republic have made all possible efforts to date in order to provide a road to dialogue and contact, while maintaining the consistent stand to improve relations between the North and the South, which have remained in a confrontational situation, and to find a new way for peaceful reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: "Last year, our party and the government of the republic made active efforts to realize contact and dialogue between the North and the South in conformity with the noble spirit of independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity as stated in the 4 July South-North Joint Statement." ("New Year's Address," 1985, an independently published book, page 7)

Last year alone, our party and the government of the republic explored possible ways toward dialogue and took every measure for its realization.

Amidst the great interest and expectations of the entire nation and the peoples of the world, our compatriotic measure of sending relief materials to the South Korean flood victims was successfully realized for the first time in the nearly 40-year long history of national division. This was a historic event in opening the door in the barrier between the North and the South, which has remained closed for a long period of time, and in reuniting the blood vessel of the nation, and served as a turning point in maturing a relevant atmosphere for dialogue and negotiation and improving North-South relations.

With this important event as momentum, we spared no efforts to actively provide the North-South economic talks and Red Cross talks and to achieve successful progress in these talks on the basis of the noble goal of improving North-South relations.

Last year, the compatriotic relief materials were delivered to the South Korean flood victims, and the economic talks between the North and the South and the contact between the North and South Red Cross organizations were realized. This is a clear-cut expression of our party's principled stand to improve the North-South relations and to find a new way for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland through dialogue and negotiation.

Our party's consistent stand is to improve North-South relations and solve the problem of the country's reunification in a peaceful fashion through dialogue and negotiation.

This, above all, is linked with the fact that improving North-South relations and solving the reunification problem an internal affair of our nation.

Our's is a homegenuous nation which has maintained historically one consanguineous blood vessel on the same land. Our nation's problem in North-South relations originated from the national division by outside forces.

The problem of North-South relations was born in our country as a result of the fact that the country and the people were divided into the North and the South by the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea. If not for U.S. imperialists' domination of and interference in South Korea, our country would not have been divided. Thus, the concept of the problem of North-South relations itself would have not existed.

The North-South relations are becoming further aggravated with each passing day. This is directly related to the anticommunist confrontational policy which the South Korean puppet clique is enforcing under the aegis of the U.S. imperialists. Because of the South Korean ruling bunch's vicious anticommunist confrontational schemes, mistrust and confrontation are becoming deeper within our nation and a grave obstacle is being laid in the way of national harmony and unity.

Thus, the problem of improving North-South relations is, in the long run, a problem of removing the disunion and confrontation within the nation and achieving harmony and unity, and it is directly linked with the question of achieving the country's reunification. In terms of its characteristic, the problem of improving North-South relations is an internal affair of our nation.

The internal affair of the nation to improve North-South relations cannot be solved with the intervention of outside forces nor, furthermore, can it be solved by depending on arms on the part of compatriots.

Our nation does not want to see the compatriots fight each other; this cannot serve as a correct way to solve the national problem.

An act of trying to solve the internal affair of the nation by confrontation does not conform to the aspirations and interests of the nation and it would bring about a result of moving back history itself. Under any circumstances, the internal affair of the nation should be solved in a peaceful fashion through dialogue and negotiation, not through war.

Dialogue and negotiation will make it possible for North-South relations, which are in a confrontational situation, to be directed toward reducing tension, and for North-South relations to be improved in a wholesale way by helping pull down the barrier of division, which has tightly stood for a long period of time, and achieve national harmony and unity.

In this way, dialogue and negotiation serve as a rational way to smoothly solve the problem of North-South relations, which is an internal affair of the nation.

Through dialogue and negotiation, the North-South relations should be improved and the problem of the country's reunification should be solved peacefully. This is also because dialogue and negotiation serve as the only way to help successfully solve the problem of relations between the North and the South, which have different ideologies and systems.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea, our country has remained artificially divided for 40 years. This is bringing about a great misfortune to all Korean people, including the South Korean people.

Different systems have long existed in the North and the South of our country, and different ideologies dominate each part. Under these circumstances, if the North and the South should turn their faces away from dialogue and negotiation between the North and the South, while absolutizing each other's ideology and system, they could not improve North-South relations. In that case, of course, our nation could be perpetually divided into two parts. But, if the North and the South try to impose each other's ideology and system on the other side, this would inevitably cause a clash [chungdol] and a war. In this case, this might result in an irrecoverable consequence.

In order to solve the relevant problem, the North and the South should hold dialogue and engage in contacts, while transcending the differences in ideologies and systems on the basis of recognizing and tolerating the different ideologies and systems in the North and the South. In this way, the North and the South can unite the broken national unity and find a reasonable way to reunify the fatherland peacefully.

Even under the condition in which different ideologies and systems exist in the North and the South, the North and the South can sit face to face with each other and discuss the national problems as much as they like, transcending the differences in those ideologies and systems.

The differences in ideologies and systems between the North and the South have existed for 40 years. But, there are things in common in the North and the South from the viewpoint of the nation, which have existed in the 5,000-year-long history. If the North and the South give priority to the national interests on the basis of such things in common as seen from the viewpoint of the nation, they can sit face to face with each other as much as they like, find out the things in common from the viewpoint of the nation, and favorably develop North-South relations.

Dialogue and negotiation would fairly solve all problems in North-South relations in the interest of the nation. Thus, dialogue and negotiation serve as a correct way to help improve the North-South relations and solve the problem of the country's reunification in a peaceful fashion even under the condition in which there are differences in systems.

Improving North-South relations and peacefully solving the question of the country's reunification through dialogue and negotiation is also linked with the fact that dialogue and negotiation serve as a way to check and frustrate the war schemes of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

History shows that, whenever the imperialists commit aggressive wars, the interests of those small and divided countries have been violated and victimized in the process of those wars.

The U.S. imperialists are creating the danger of a war by dividing our country. Their criminal goal is to victimize our nation as a sacrifice for the realization of their rascally policy of aggression and war by aggravating North-South relations.

To date, the U.S. imperialists have fabricated provocative incidents like the "Pueblo" incident, the "EC-121" incident, the "18 August Panmunjom" incident, and the recent "Panmunjom Shooting" incident. Also, they have endlessly kicked up rackets of large-scale war games like "Team Spirit." All of these facts are criminal schemes aimed at driving our nation into the fire of war by aggravating the tense situation in Korea and worsening North-South relations.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have recently confronted our proposal for dialogue with the provocative "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise. This substantiates the above facts more clearly.

In this way, should the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique traverse the road of confrontation while adhering to the schemes of aggression and war, this will further aggravate the tense situation between the North and the South and we will not be able to escape a clash [chungdol] of strength.

At the moment, the Korean people and the progressive people of the world unanimously wish to see the tense situation on the Korean peninsula eased and the country's independent and peaceful reunification achieved.

In order to calm the tense North-South relations and solve the problem of the country's reunification in a peaceful fashion, dialogue and negotiation between the North and the South should proceed in conformity with the expectations of the people.

In this way, improving North-South relations and pioneering the road to peaceful reunification through dialogue and negotiation serve as a principled and realistic way to help solve the internal affair of the nation with the nation's own strength and in the interest of the demands and interests of our nation under the realistic condition of the North and the South having different

ideologies and systems and the U.S. imperialists' schemes of aggression and war being stepped up with each passing day.

Our party and the government of the republic have consistently and strenuously made efforts to improve North-South relations and to solve the reunification problem through dialogue and negotiation.

To date, since the country's division we have put forth approximately 200 reasonable proposals for providing dialogue and expediting the cause of the country's reunification. We have also actively struggled for their realization.

In his historic speech of 6 August 1971 and on the basis of his deep understanding of the demands of the rapid development of the situation at home and abroad, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth a proposal for broad negotiations between the individual figures and representatives from the political parties and public organizations in the North and the South. Thus, the road to dialogue was opened for the first time between the North and the South.

In May 1972, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally provided a high-level North-South political talk and stated the three principles for the fatherland's reunification--independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity. On the basis of this, the historic 4 July North-South Joint Statement was issued.

After North-South dialogue was realized and the North-South Joint Statement was issued, a new way was opened for the fatherland's reunification. With this as momentum, an atmosphere of national harmony and unity was created within our nation and the spirit of reunification rose rapidly.

But, fearing this, the South Korean rulers [wijongjadul] further intensified fascist suppression and destroyed the grand national unity inwardly, and made the splittist policy of "two Koreas" undisguised outwardly, thereby returning the state of North-South relations to its predialogue condition and laying a grave obstacle in the road of future dialogue for reunification.

Even since the dialogue which was provided at the beginning of the 1970's was frustrated, our party and the government of the republic have made strenuous efforts to realize North-South dialogue and to improve relations between the North and the South.

This is well proven by the fact that we provided a contact between liaison representatives from the North and the South in 1979 with a view to organizing a preparatory committee for national reunification in the style of broad political negotiations.

At that time, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets insistently refused to hold dialogue with us and continued to run headlong toward the road of confrontation, war, and division. Thus, the channel of North-South dialogue was completely blocked, and an even greater obstacle was created on the road to reunification. Under these circumstances, we put forth the 4-point proposal to reaffirm the three principles of the fatherland's reunification; discontinue the defamation, slander, and hostile military acts; and convene preliminary

North-South talks for a pan-national congress. We created an environment to actively improve North-South relations and to hold dialogue.

Our sincere efforts and practical steps to hold dialogue earned positive support from the peoples at home and abroad, thus, the South Korean side had no choice under this pressure, but to respond for the contact between the liaison delegates of the North and the South for a broad political negotiation. However, following the third round contact, the South Korean side ruptured the dialogue, coming up with a far-fetched reason.

Even at the time when traitor Pak Chong-hui was shot to death in South Korea in October 1979 and a complicated situation was subsequently created there, we took a positive measure for promoting national harmony and unity and opening a new phase for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We appealed that a way out be provided for the nation through collaboration, cohesion, and unity, and sent the high-ranking personages of the political parties, organizations, military circles, and authorities of South Korea 12 letters proposing the realization of dialogue and contact. Thanks to this positive measure, the contact between working-level delegates was finally realized in February 1980 to arrange a contact between the premiers of the North and the South as a part of the broad political negotiation.

Nevertheless, this contact between working-level delegates was also ruptured with no progress because of the bloody massacre which the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military clique committed in Kwangju.

The entire course of past dialogues clearly shows who makes efforts to improve North-South relations and pave the way to reunification through dialogue, and who exploits dialogue for confrontation and the division of the nation.

In seeking North-South dialogue, we have always proceeded from the stand of national harmony, cohesion, and unity, but the South Korean rulers have always sought confrontation and division. Precisely because of this difference in the basic stands of the North and South, our consistent efforts to improve North-South relations, achieve national unity, and open a favorable phase for the fatherland's reunification through dialogue and negotiation were fruitless.

It is still the firm stand of our party and the government of the republic to improve North-South relations and solve the problem of reunification peacefully through dialogue and negotiation.

Last year, we proposed that tripartite talks between us, the United States, and South Korea be held to provide a guarantee for securing the peace of Korea; offered relief goods for the South Korean flood-victims; and, with this as an opportunity, advanced the expansion and development of North-South dialogue. This is clear proof.

Through our active proposals, North-South sports talks and economic talks were held last year, and the resumption of the full-dress Red Cross talks was agreed to for the first time in 12 years. This is an affirmative development of the

situation which can greatly contribute to mitigating the constantly strained situation on the Korean peninsula and to improving North-South relations.

In the future, too, we will make active efforts to develop dialogue and negotiation between the North and the South.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our party and the government of the republic will make all sincere efforts to have the North-South economic talks and Red Cross talks, which have been arranged with so much effort through our active proposals, bear good fruit, and to realize a comprehensive negotiation and multisided collaboration and exchanges between the North and the South. (page 3, the above document)

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has illuminated a clear way to join the severed national relations and improve North-South relations comprehensively by having the economic and Red Cross talks bear good fruit and realizing broad negotiations and multisided collaboration and exchanges between the North and the South.

In addition, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has also elucidated the way to develop North-South dialogue into higher level talks and realize even high-ranking political talks.

Along with the proposal for the realization of tripartite talks, our party's policy to develop North-South dialogue and negotiation is an epochal measure for national salvation aimed at eliminating the long state of freeze between the North and the South and opening a new phase for collaboration, cohesion, and unity. It is a milestone for peaceful reunification which reflects the firm conviction of the nation to achieve the cause of national reunification in our generation and reflects the demand of the era for the mitigation of tension and for peace. At the same time, it is a banner of encouragement which vigorously arouses all the compatriots in the North and the South and abroad to the grand national unity and the reunification of the fatherland.

All compatriots in the North and the South and abroad say that the new policy to successfully develop North-South dialogue into high-ranking political talks, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth in his New Year's address for this year, is "a historic milestone showing the way to reunification" and is "a beacon of hope which will disperse the cloud of national division and open the dawn of the fatherland's reunification." They are now actively turning out in the struggle to implement it.

The efforts of one side cannot develop dialogue between the North and the South and improve relations between them. Only when the North and the South seek dialogue together with an earnest desire and sincere attitude toward peace and reunification can dialogue be developed smoothly and North-South relations be improved.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean rulers are today aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula, which was moving toward mitigation, and are harming the atmosphere of dialogue and negotiation.

Last November when the North-South dialogue was being held, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique committed a grave armed provocation of shooting our personnel to death in the district of Panmunjom, the very place of dialogue. Since early February of this year, they have been staging in South Korea the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, the largest one in history, against us. It is all too clear to anyone else that the Red Cross talks for the settlement of humanitarian issues and the economic talks for the discussion of the question of economic cooperation cannot make smooth progress under such circumstances.

Under circumstances wherein the North-South economic talks and the North-South Red Cross talks could not be held as scheduled, we proposed a contact between the vice premiers of the North and the South to overcome the difficulties created for the economic talks. This was a very just step.

If the talks are held between the vice premiers, this will be good for making progress in economic talks, and will be beneficial for comprehensively improving North-South relations by developing North-South dialogue to an even higher level.

Nevertheless, the persons in authority in South Korea have refused to hold a contact between the vice premiers of the North and the South without any reason. This shows that the "proposal" for dialogue put forth by the persons in authority in South Korea is empty talk, and is insincere, even though they clamor as if they have "sincerity" toward dialogue, babbling about "talks between the persons in authority [tanggukcha] of the North and the South" and "talks between the supreme responsible persons."

If the persons in authority in South Korea truly desire dialogue and the improvement of the North-South relations, they must show practical sincerity to normalize the North-South economic and Red Cross talks which have already opened, and must adopt a proper attitude for dialogue to arrange high-ranking political talks at an early date.

In the future, too, we will make efforts for the realization of tripartite talks, and will make all efforts to develop North-South dialogue, improve North-South relations, and accelerate the fatherland's reunification.

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TO SUIT THE DEMANDS OF AN ADVANCED SOCIALISM

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 3, Mar 85 pp 84-91

[Article by K. U. Chernenko, General Secretary, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union; Chairman, Presidium, USSR Supreme Soviet:
"On Several Immediate Questions of Theory, Strategy, and Tactics of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Comrade Konstantin Chernenko published an essay "To Suit the Demands of an Advanced Socialism" in issue No 18, 1984, of KOMMUNIST, politico-theoretical organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The gist of the essay is as follows:

It has become a tradition of our Leninist party to render a simple yet weighty theoretical definition that expresses the intrinsic nature of the stage which comes marching into every important period of historic turnaround and characteristics of the new task, and put forward a political slogan that combines the new propositions of the revolutionary theory with the practical activity of the masses, the thought and intention of the party with the thinking and intention of millions of people.

Today our country is on the threshold of the stage of an advanced Socialism. This is an inevitable result of the intense creative activity of the party and the people, and a sum of the efforts for scores of years of which we are rightly proud. At the same time, this is also the beginning of an immense, complex turnaround in resolving the task to complete the Socialism built in our country.

A further development of the Socialism expressed in this profound formalization and the political, ideotheoretical, methodological stand toward the principled questions in moving forward toward Communism are also becoming the basis for formulating a new program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which will be discussed and adopted at the forthcoming 27th Party Congress.

1

The Marxist-Leninist concept of an advanced Socialism which is an extraordinary and objectively essential stage in the first phase of communist socioeconomic

structure, constitutes the basis for the strategy and tactics of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the present period. This concept is the result of a profound analysis of the experiences of our party and fraternal parties and of the worldwide realities, and constitutes a matchless contribution to the scientific communist theory.

When viewed from the methodological standpoint, dialectical materialism and theory on development are the kernel of the concept of an advanced Socialism and constitute its "vivid quintessence."

The thought relative to development is becoming the basis of the theory of Marx and Engels on the two stages consisting of the necessity of the socialist remolding of society and of single communist structure. Starting from this, Lenin, too, enunciated the theory on the inevitable ascendancy of Socialism attendant upon the socialist revolution, the transitional period, and the degree of socioeconomic maturity.

The party, today too, by starting precisely from such stand and generalizing everything intrinsically new that has arisen from science and practice in the past several score years, has presented numerous thoughts enriching the modern socialist theory. As I have already pointed out, an important conclusion is first of all that in order to resolve the tasks directly bearing on communist construction, it is necessary to go through the historically long stage of an advanced Socialism.

This conclusion has principled significance for us both in theoretical aspect and in political aspect. This makes it possible: first, to define the degree of socioeconomic maturity reached by our society and the characteristics of the present period on the scientific grounds beyond the shadow of imagination; second, to confirm the contents and continuity of the socialist stage, symbols of the preconditions necessary for transition to Communism; third, based on this, considering what is at hand for the near future and the prospects of what is communistic for the distant future, to creatively renew the strategies and tactics of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and setting forth concrete tasks, to mobilize the masses in the implementation.

In particular, what is important is that this conclusion is based on an evaluation of the facts as they are, neither exaggerating nor underrating our immense achievements and our deficiencies. Such evaluation is also essential for the relevant practical activity.

We are aware of the realities of the society which has entered the stage of an advanced Socialism, realities wherein the truly immense, historic achievements in socialist construction which have come to take their place firmly as a communistic basis for our life, the tasks which have yet to be resolved today, and the questions of yesterday's legacies which should have already been solved in principled terms prior to the period of our development are intertwined.

Our country has come far in the framework of the first stage of Communism.

To have entered the stage of an advanced Socialism is a great achievement scored by the Soviet people. This, however, does not mean that today in all

aspects of our life, that is, in each and every cell of the societywide organic body the socialist principles and standards are being completely, thoroughly, and strictly observed. As everyone knows, we have not yet attained this standard nor have all questions and tasks been resolved to suit the standard called for by an advanced socialist society. Precisely herein lie the overall root causes of the complex questions to which our party and the Party Central Committee are today directing attention.

Certain differences surfacing in the degree of socialist maturity, in the developed degree of the high socialist standard, and in the utilization of the immense potential of Socialism also exist in certain other aspects of our life. To be sure, there are exemplary phenomena among us such as a voluntary attitude toward labor and public property, but on the other hand, it is also no secret that there are such phenomena that certain people, taking advantage of indiscipline, immature economic management, short supply of certain kinds of consumer goods, and of an insufficient inspection and control system for labor norm and consumption standard, are bent on pursuing their own personal interests at the sacrifice of the interests of other people and the society. All this necessarily calls for improving the economic system, perfecting the distribution relationship, further strengthening order and discipline, and enhancing the efficacy of ideological indoctrination work.

Also existing in the realm of social life are complex questions arising from the necessity to square the difference in the interests of different class and strata of the inhabitants most appropriately with said interests.

Such questions also remain in the relations between nationalities. This is so because it still cannot be said that by solving the question of nationalities in such form alone which was bequeathed to us by capitalism, the question of nationalities has been completely solved or that the dregs of bygone days remaining in people's consciousness, phenomenon of provincial cronyism, and limitations of nationalities have all been liquidated.

To solve all the big and complex questions according to the root cause and character of their genesis, which relate to the various phases within the first stage of Communism, constitutes precisely the contents of the complex and diverse task which our party views as the process of completing the Socialism already built in our country. We should not only tidy up the loose ends, but take apart and repair what is wrong.

Today certain questions and bottlenecks that can be found in us are historically related precisely to the fact that the tasks presented by the general developmental procedures as they changed in form have not all been completely resolved yet. Only by completely solving these questions is it possible to make the superiority of Socialism comprehensively displayed in all aspects of social life and open up a wide road to gradually moving over to the communist society.

What should be the basic direction we must aim in formulating our general line for completing our socialist society?

The party is directing priority attention to strengthening the economy of the country by markedly expediting progress in science and technology and comprehensively perfecting the form and method of socialist economic management. Only by so doing will it become possible to lay the most advanced material and technical foundations consistent with the strict criterion for an advanced Socialism and insure a qualitatively new standard of living for the Soviet people.

We shall deepen the the process of proceeding to a classless socialist society, comprehensively step up the effort to seek a greater prosperity and friendship of the nationalities, and strive to have social relations formed everywhere strictly on the principle of social fairness peculiar to the socialist society.

Our basic objective in the development of the political system is that of realizing a complete socialist people's autonomous system. We regard this as a democratic society, as a state management system operated not only for the sake of the working people, but also through the working people, as Lenin said. This of course calls for enhancing the role of the party and qualitatively improving the standard of partywide and political leadership for the society.

In order to reach a high standard in economic and sociopolitical development, it will not do to fail to rely on a deep knowledge, an intense voluntariness and cultural nature of the working people. At the same time, to create new productive economic, sociopolitical conditions has its objective ultimately in achieving harmonious human development. The harmonious development of individualities has been, and still is, our supreme objective. In this connection, it must be understood that the degree of comprehensive development of each person is determined by the degree of comprehensive development of all people and that this depends on the already reached degree of socioeconomic maturity and material, cultural possibilities of the society.

For all working people to learn by experience with a true heart the innovative, profound, creative conclusions and decisions of the party essentially means a change of direction in social consciousness. The significance of ideological and propaganda work for this sake is great indeed. In the development of people's consciousness and in the combination of a new thought of the scientific socialist theory and social creativeness of the people we have seen, and are still seeing, graphically the immense superiority of our system and a powerful source of social positiveness of the masses in terms of labor. Therefore, it is absolutely essential to make each and every one of the Soviet people precisely understand the scope and complexity of the tasks facing them and nurture their readiness and ability to carry out this task, acting positively and creatively with a view to scoring the maximum success.

At the same time, it is imperative to remember at all times that it will not do to make it end merely with learning the new thought theoretically. Everywhere, based on this thought, it is very important to launch all tasks of the party, the state, economic organs and mass organizations at all

levels. Precisely herein lies the political significance of the decisions recently adopted by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the government on the principled questions of economic development. From such viewpoint the Party Central Committee and the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee are dealing with the questions of activity currently facing the state organs, trade unions, Communist Youth League, people's inspection organ, and the writers union.

Judging from everything mentioned above, it is evident that to say to fully attain an advanced Socialism means to go through a full historical period. This comes to have its own specific stage, sequence and time limit of the task.

All this will be reflected in a new program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. By revising the program in the direction called for by the spirit of political and scientific realism already confirmed within the party, we shall more precisely define the direct prospects toward communist construction.

The founders of our theory, instead of viewing Communism solely as an ideal or something which is ultimate, viewed it above all "as a realistic movement" Fully attaining an advanced Socialism is a realistic forward movement toward Communism. There is no other road to Communism.

To comment on all kinds of impatience arising out of thinking it easy to take to this road, it means nothing but putting off until tomorrow the work that can, and must, be done today. This is not the Leninist, Bolshevik work attitude.

This being so, when a realistic target is set and realistic means are utilized to attain it, it will serve to expedite our forward movement toward Communism rather than delay it, and it will also be expedited realistically, practically.

For us, there is in place everything necessary for effectively resolving the new tasks. Most important to us is the "advantage that there is the party which precisely knows its road" (Lenin).

2

When pointing out the diverse nature of the process of fully attaining an advanced Socialism, we direct attention to the immense scope of the task facing us. We are aware how foolish it is to set the precise date of its attainment. Its time period will be set by the result of the Soviet people's labor activity. This time period will be precisely determined by what standard the people's economy will reach and by what height of the people's economy will be occupied.

Again, it will not do for us to forget that we live and work in a world very complex and filled with contradictions.

Of course, we will discuss in detail our economic circumstances and achievements, pending questions and barriers at the 27th Party Congress.

Today the mode of all our thinking and action relative to the economy must be governed by an advanced Socialism and consistent with the demands of the feasibility contained in this concept. What does this mean?

In the first stage of the communist structure, it is very important to realistically approach the question of what the economy can, and cannot, do. However fascinating the target, it cannot be tolerated to lead the economy to what is infeasible. It is inevitable that there will be aftereffects divorced from the Marxist-Leninist science and life, that is to say, the after-effects of ism. However, neither can it be tolerated to underrate the phenomenon at the other end of the spectrum, that is, possibilities of the socialist economy, and set forth an economic task based on a feeble recognition of its creative strength. This also is a useless stand unworthy of a Marxist-Leninist, a stand that has nothing to do with the revolutionary spirit of the socialist society either.

From this, this is to say that our plans and economic practice must be grounded not simply in economic terms but above all in politicoeconomic terms.

In the documents of the Party Congress and plenum of the Party Central Committee there is the conclusion that it constitutes an objective social demand to conduct economic management by a method of intensification and rapidly enhance the efficacy of production at the stage of an advanced Socialism. Precisely the politicoeconomic nature of this conclusion is important. Failing to understand such nature, as experience shows, even a theoretically profound and correct plan will come to lose dynamic and guiding significance in many aspects in practice.

The necessity of intensification lies in that our people's economy has come to have a production scale which must be renewed rather than expanded, not solely because of insufficient resources but mainly for purposes of making production grow.

We must see it clearly that the economic advance of the country in the future depends decisively on how to utilize all the currently existing resources and on our ability to set in motion the immense creative strength inherent in an advanced socialist economy itself.

This strength makes presented before us today a programmatic task designed to lift the societywide labor productivity of the country onto the highest world standard, and more precisely speaking, it calls upon us to do so. To present such a task is politically, socially, economically appropriate.

First, if we are to make all aspects of social life of the Soviet Union completely coincide with the highest scientific concept of Socialism, the question of labor productivity arises, a question to which Lenin attached the greatest principled significance. As is known, Lenin viewed it precisely as "the most important and the most major thing" for the ultimate and

complete victory of a new socioeconomic structure to raise labor productivity to the maximum. The course of fully attaining an advanced Socialism, too, in terms of its intrinsic nature and content, presupposes the translation into practice of this task formalized by Lenin.

Second, if a further development of our society is viewed as a movement to completely realize the ideal of Socialism, then necessarily arises also the question of improving the people's life to the highest standard, which is the indispensable social goal of this development. Only by raising labor productivity can this be achieved. The question of raising labor productivity to the highest standard constitutes the indispensable and important condition for maximally improving the living standard of the working people in the socialist society.

Third, the guideline for occupying a dominant position worldwide in the area of labor productivity is one that is consistent with our present economic capacity. The single, many-sided complex of the people's economy established in the Soviet Union possesses powerful productive and technical potentialities. Our country occupies a firm dominant position in the production of goods of many kinds, and there is no country in the world that can compare.

The immediate task of the Soviet economy must be viewed from such standpoint. The question lies in that by the end of the '80s we bring about a basic turnaround in enhancing the efficacy of the people's economy and achieving the intensification of all branches of the people's economy. There are in place objective preconditions for bringing about such turnaround. The question lies in decisively redirecting all of our economic tasks to bring about the turnaround.

What is a priority and clear thing to do is that of technically readjusting as far as possible the organizational forces and all branches of the people's economy and mobilizing material means in rapidly introducing the most advanced technology to production. This is a task having key significance. To say to resolve this task means to solve the question of intensification of the economy and the question of enhancement of the efficacy.

The proposals put forward by the party and the measures taken to perfect production relations are known. What is involved here is to widely extend the work team contract system, to establish agricultural complexes, to more deeply introduce the independent economic accounting system--new questions to firmly maintain maximum self-dependence and maximum sense of responsibility, two principles which, even as yet taking on a searching character, have been proved and closely linked together in all realms of economic and production activities. This, because it has its objective in creating economic conditions, has extraordinary significance, and without these economic conditions, the guideline for technical provisions and intensification of the people's economy could become an exercise in empty talks, frankly speaking.

Candidly speaking, none but a technology high in productivity and the overall economic interest in the introduction of this technology can make it possible to bring the ripened economic transformation to reality, combine the two major revolutions of the scientific and technological revolution and the social revolution, and energetically display the superiority of socialist production organization.

Our country's history shows what great and inexhaustible labor services can be rendered by a people who work with an awareness that they are working for their own well-being and interests. What is especially important now is that we consolidate and develop such recognition. If so, why is it that this arises as a matter of special importance now? For the intensification of production is impossible unless the functionaries literally at each and every work site hold interests in work with a positive and creative attitude. Here, too, it absolutely will not to understand in general that all of our labor increases social wealth and in the end, promotes the well-being of all working people. It is essential to strive to make people who carry out all the socially beneficial work regarding it precisely for their own sake, recognize this task more directly, clearly.

In our country the question of heightening the interest of laboring people in their labor is the question of further perfecting the system of material and moral stimulia, generally the system of distribution relations.

Here the task arising in the first and foremost place is that of striving to make the wage paid strictly according to the result of labor, its productivity and conditions.

In the recent period things have been done in no small measure to attach importance to incentives in the form of labor organization and wage payment. In this connection many enterprises working as independent economic accounting system work teams and economic experimental units have been gaining considerable experience. Not only in industry and rural economy but also in the service branch and management branch measures are being taken which make it possible to closely link remuneration to labor.

We come to point out with satisfaction that in recent years work has been, and is being, done commendably in our people's economy. A series of negative tendencies which existed long ago have been overcome. What helped overcome the negative tendencies, as everyone knows, was the measure taken by the proposal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with a view to making all of the production and management units establish order, heighten the organizational spirit, and strengthen discipline in all aspects of our life and activity. This measure has of course produced positive effects visible to the eye. But heightened people's mental state has also performed a certain role.

In fact, here arises the question of social fairness peculiar to our society. In our country exploitation of man by man has been liquidated. But this is no more than one aspect of our social fairness. There is another aspect, and that is clearly expressed in the basic socialist principle of "from each

according to ability, to each according to labor." Inasmuch as we are intent on lifting all aspects of our life to the high standard called for by Socialism, we are charged with the duty to strive to make this principle thoroughly embodied in practice. In our country no one doubts or can doubt that the remuneration and distribution for labor are the most just thing.

In this connection, what must be especially emphasized is the fact that the correctly established system of material incentives for labor does not bring productive profits alone. This material incentive system, when viewed from the intrinsic nature of labor collectives, that is, the society, is also one that exerts favorable moral influence on people.

It is essential to direct attention all the time to insuring various conditions enabling laboring people to display all their abilities to the full potential. This, too, is a demand of socialist fairness.

At present, the major and intrinsically inexhaustible reserves in expediting the economic development of the country lie among people voluntarily working with interests at stake.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union starts from that for the party, to say to conduct economic work means first of all to conduct work with people who operate the economy. Economical in work and political in method--precisely herein lies the intrinsic nature of the formula of partywide guidance for the economy.

3

The Soviet people link inseparably to the Leninist party the achievements scored by our people in the revolutionary struggle and socialist construction.

The Leninist party has won its leading position in the society by devoted struggle for the sake of the scientific socialist idea and for the sake of the interests of the working class and all working people.

All the socialist practice in the world demonstrates that the establishment and successful operation of a new social system is possible only by the guiding activity of the communist party.

The necessity for the influencing power of the party to fully prevail in all realms of social life increases further as it moves into the stage where Socialism possesses the characteristics of a monolithic system as it enters its maturing period and the mutual linkages and mutual dependence of the economic, sociopolitical, and mental factors become closer than ever before.

Our party sees the method of enhancing the efficacy in guiding the society not in narrowing the extent of guidance but in improving the method of guidance. This is the method which provides political function for the development of the economy and social relations, the development of democracy and culture, and the method which persuades, organizes, and indoctrinates the masses. Establishing the basic direction of the economic policy and social

policies and through the organization of inspecting the progress in the implementation and through the cadres and communist party members taking action in all branches of socialist construction, the party performs its guiding role.

Today the task of primary importance is to improve the work of every link in the political system and sweep away the phenomena of bureaucratism, parochialism, and particularism restraining the initiative of the masses. No less important is not only to more clearly delineate the functions performed by the soviets and trade unions, the Communist Youth League and other mass organizations, but to bring their mutual functions closer together under the leadership of the party. Here, too, as it were, must also function the law of conservation of the force of a certain kind which makes the largest, the most durable result achieved with the least possible expenditure.

In particular, the questions I must speak of are the question of the work of state organs and the question of perfecting management organs.

The question lies in removing the unnecessary links giving rise to the bureaucratic work method and in improving the organization and technical provisions of management and operation work.

However good the apparatus, each guidance functionary must always seek the opportunity to meet and make direct contact with the mass of party members and working people.

A reliable method to strengthen the guiding role of the party is to thoroughly observe the Leninist standards and principles, the Leninist work style in the activities of party committees, state and economic organs, and mass organizations.

Here, the party must necessarily set example above all in the maturity of internal party work organization and internal party relations, and in partywide guidance style.

For our communists, what has priority significance is of course the principle of the democratic centralization system which has been tested in practice. The Party Central Committee is directing daily routine attention to developing and deepening democracy in all links of our party, on the one hand, and on the other, is directing daily routine attention to strengthening the centralization system, organizational spirit, and unity in carrying out the adopted decision. Weaken any one of the two mutually linked principles, that is, either democracy or the centralization system, and a grave mistake will come to be committed.

Party committees, as they go forward steadily to improve their mode of activity, must also exert positive influence on the work style of state and economic organs. Above all, they must exert influence by organizing their own work in an exemplary manner, by raising the demands made of it.

Without discipline and durable social order, democracy will remain merely as a flowery word. But, needless to say, discipline must not constrain

initiative. At the 27th Party Congress we will be discussing the question of revising the rules of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The rules are the standards of party life, and figuratively speaking, the constitution of our party. Therefore, the proposals coming up from party organizations and the experiences of communist parties of the fraternal socialist countries must be studied attentively. In a word, the work of drawing up the rules must be done prudently, creatively.

Politics is conducted through people. This proposition of Lenin's has principled significance in conducting work with the cadre ranks by the party. How clearly, harmoniously, intensely labor collectives and all links in the overall people's economy work depends on the cadres, first of all the party cadres. The party regards the cadre policy as an effective tool exerting positive influence on the development of all realms of the Soviet society, as an important factor in its advance.

It is imperative to ceaselessly complement the cadres by new ones and ably blend the tested cadres of the older generation with cadres possessing future prospects.

I would like to make special emphasis regarding the economic administrative functionaries. The same as for all the guidance functionaries, an intense party spirit, ideological character, qualifications and sense of responsibility, and ability to conduct work with people are demanded of them today. Essential are knowledge in economics, modernity in thinking, and ability to abide by factors in efficacy and intensive growth. It is imperative to decisively cast off the mode of thinking rooted in the framework where the attitude fond of the method of quantitative dealing, fond of what is large in numbers rather than the method of qualitative dealing occupies a clearly dominant position.

Unless the working people firmly possess the thought and morality of the working class and deeply grasp the policies of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the durable ideopolitical and social unity of the society is unthinkable nor is it possible to think about the work of uniting the people around the party. Only if based on the lofty ideology of championing the prospects of social development and the basic interests of the masses of people is it possible to achieve a genuine organizational spirit and voluntary discipline within the party, within the society.

Needless to say, the task of ideological indoctrination work does not lie solely in disseminating a scientific thought and organizing it in such a way as to make it studied deeply on a mass basis. This task is an effective means to acquaint the masses ably, systematically, comprehensively, confidently with what the questions immediately facing our party policy are. In a manner of speaking, this is a widely open window on the complex, unstable, and ceaselessly changing world.

We attach importance to the immense role of agitation work as a means of "mutual linkage" with the masses. The broad, free expression of people's opinions through the medium of publications, broad discussions of the decision papers being adopted, substantial criticisms coming up from the bottom, letters from working people--all these are a sort of a credible

instrument of insurance which makes it possible to prevent ism and subjectivism in politics, adopt the most appropriate decisions, and make revisions of such decisions as life directly speaks for itself.

In particular, the necessity should be emphasized to thoroughly observe the Leninist principle calling for combining ideological work and organizational work.

The strength and authority of the party are none other than the authority of each communist party member and the exemplary strength the member displays individually. People, seeing the work and action of the party member, evaluate to no small extent the party, its policy and thought. Precisely this being so, it is important to respect the position and value of the party member and continue to enhance them. It is important to strive to have the people, that is, the most admirable representatives of the working class, the peasantry, and the intelligentsia join the party ranks.

They are called the most admirable representatives precisely because the communist party members shoulder everything that is most difficult, boldly put the most complex sociopolitical tasks in the forefront and go forward to ably resolve them, and unafraid of the historic responsibility they are charged with and regarding it as the partywide and citizen's duty assigned them, are carrying it out consciously.

All this makes the communist party members become, according to the expressions of Marx and Engels, the force "inspiring the most resolute and constant... forward movement." At present when the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is strictly inspecting its party work on the even of the 27th Congress, I think it is especially timely and appropriate to recall these words of the founders of our revolutionary theory.

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THE REACTIONARY COLORS OF THE U.S. MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

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[Article by Yi Kun-hwan]

[Text] Today the international situation is becoming more complex and intense with each passing day. The author who creates disturbances everywhere in the world and aggravates a state of international tension utterly is precisely U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists, with a view to obliterating the struggle of the world people for national independence and Socialism, Communism and realizing their ugly ambition for world hegemony, are perpetrating everywhere all kinds of criminal machinations such as aggression and war, provocation and intervention, and they are going berserk in their attempt to unleash another world war, even a nuclear war threatening the survival of mankind.

The aggressiveness and brutality of the U.S. imperialists, which are being unprecedentedly intensified, are related to the reactionary nature of the U.S. military-industrial complex.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"Imperialism has been transformed today into modern imperialism based on state monopoly capitalism, and its aggressive nature and brutality have intensified unprecedentedly, and is coming out to viciously challenge the national liberation and independence of the oppressed masses of people, the socialist cause." (Book "Let Us Go Forward Holding Aloft the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Ideology," p 30)

Aggressiveness and brutality are the intrinsic nature of imperialism, and war of aggression and human slaughter they indiscriminately perpetrate are the imperialist mode of survival. Modern imperialism is the last system of exploitation in human history, and it is making a last-ditch effort to prevent the destruction of capitalism which is the most tyrannical system of oppression. The aggressiveness and brutality of U.S. imperialism, head of imperialism, are reaching the apex and becoming the archetype of modern imperialism.

The U.S. military-industrial complex is becoming a politicoeconomic base which works to strengthen the aggressiveness and brutality of U.S. imperialism.

Generally, what is called a military-industrial complex bespeaks the form and system where the state apparatus, military establishment, and giant monopoly capital are in close adhesion. It is the giant monopoly corporations of the munitions industry and the capital of the financial oligarchy that take on and perform the dominant role in the relationship and system of such adhesion. The military-industrial complex is essentially a political-economic-military complex in the imperialist countries, and a system for subordination of the state apparatus and military establishment to the giant monopoly corporations of the munitions industry. What constitutes its concrete contents is the personal connection between the monopoly capitalists, government leaders and military leaders based on their common avaricious interests and bellicosity.

Today it is no accident by any means that such military-industrial complex, formed and developed in the imperialist countries, is exerting an immense influence on all aspects of social life such as the political and economic, military and scientific areas.

The military-industrial complex is an inevitable corollary to the development of modern imperialism.

The formation and development of the military-industrial complex in the imperialist countries are directly related to the militarization of the economy and arms race, aggression and war policies persistently pursued by the imperialist reactionaries. The more their politicoeconomic crisis and contradictions in terms of social class deepen and their destruction draws near, the more the imperialists intensify with increasing speed the militarization of the economy and arms race, seeking their way out in aggression and war. In the process, a military-industrial complex comes to be formed as the interests and aims of the rapidly expanded monopoly corporations of the munitions industry, military establishment, and government leaders find the common ground and form mutually close adhesion.

The formation of a military-industrial complex is also related to the characteristics of the military economy of the imperialist countries that it cannot sustain its existence unless it forms close adhesion with the ruling circles and military establishment and depends on them.

The munitions industry corporations are enterprises that can survive only by producing weapons and war supplies to the order of the government and military establishment and that can carry out expended reproduction only if the orders received from the government and military establishment grow in quantities. On the other hand, the imperialist reactionary government and military establishment can carry out aggression and war only by depending on the weapons and war supplies produced by the munitions industry corporations.

Because of such characteristics of the military economy of an imperialist country where the militarization of the economy and armament expansion are under way, adhesion comes to be formed between the state apparatus, military

establishment, and munitions industry corporations, and ultimately, a military-industrial complex comes to be formed.

The U.S. military-industrial complex, because its "strength," aggressiveness, and social influence are the strongest, is becoming an archetype in the capitalist world.

The U.S. military-industrial complex began to be formed in the course of World War II, and in the postwar period of cold war, especially during the aggressive Korean War, became strengthened rapidly. Into the 1960s it emerged as a tremendous force exerting a great influence on all aspects of U.S. social life such as the political and economic, military and educational, cultural areas.

Today the U.S. military-industrial complex is becoming a reactionary force which makes the U.S. imperialists, based on the "confrontation policy" by "strength," come out to challenge the struggle of the world people for world peace and security, national independence and Socialism.

The reactionary nature of the U.S. military-industrial complex manifests itself above all in putting enormous funds into an extensive military buildup and machinations to provoke another world war and forcing nothing but unemployment and poverty upon the working people even as it insures high profits for the reactionary ruling circles and monopoly capitalists.

As long as imperialism exists, domination and plunder cannot disappear; as long as the domination and plunder of the imperialist reactionaries exist, the phenomenon of "the rich get richer, the poor get poorer" will grow, and the poverty and unemployment of the masses of working people will be unavoidable. The U.S. military-industrial complex functions so as to make the U.S. government provide "heaven" for a handful of billionaires while forcing all kinds of misfortune and suffering on an absolute majority of the masses of working people.

The U.S. military-industrial complex constitutes a system of adhesion in terms of personal connections between the U.S. government, military establishment, and munitions industry monopoly corporations, and taking advantage of that, puts its proxies in high government positions such as the President and makes them formulate and execute reactionary policies favorable to itself. And such proxies of munitions industry monopoly capital, even after retiring from the government or military establishment, get appointed to high positions such as consultant or director of the munitions industry corporations and take action to make their successors insure the interests of the munitions industry corporations. High-ranking officials of the Reagan Administration are all without exception the proxies of munitions industry monopoly corporations, and especially Reagan himself is becoming a typical one of them.

Reagan is a fellow who already worked for 8 years championing the interests of General Electric which is a munitions industry corporation, a fellow who could not wear the hat of the President until he received the support of the munitions industry monopoly corporations in the western region of the United States. So it is that no sooner had Reagan occupied the seat of the President than

he set forth the deceptive policy that it was possible to achieve the so-called "reconstruction of a strong America," on the one hand, and extensively increasing military expenditure year after year, carried out reactionary policies insuring enormous profits for the munitions industry corporations.

The bellicose Reagan Administration, between 1981 and 1983 alone, increased military expenditure by an annual average of 17 percent every year. For fiscal 1984 the U.S. military expenditure was \$274.1 billion, which increased to no less than \$297 billion for fiscal 1985. Nearly one-half of such enormous military expenditure finds its way into the hands of munitions industry monopoly corporations. Graphically demonstrating this is the fact that for fiscal 1984 alone, \$94 billion for arms procurement, \$29.6 billion for research, test and inspection of new types of weapons, and \$5.9 billion for military construction were paid out to munitions industry monopoly corporations.

Because Reagan has thus been commendably performing the role of a proxy of U.S. munitions industry monopoly corporations, U.S. munitions monopoly corporations, especially the monopoly financial cliques in the State of California, singing their "prosperity," made Reagan once again wear the hat of the President last year.

The U.S. military-industrial complex, as an enterprise enjoying "prosperity" every year with a "golden rain," is having the U.S. economy at its beck and call.

At present the U.S. munitions industry enterprise is employing 6.5 million workers or 15 percent of the total U.S. employees, and one-third of the total U.S. scientists and technicians. And the scholars of scientific institutions and universities are also being enlisted in large numbers into the development of military technology. Only to quote military aircraft manufacturing monopoly corporations such as General Dynamics, they have in their grasp various kinds of enterprises numbering in excess of 1,300 with 700,000 workers in their employ.

The U.S. munitions industry monopoly corporations are not only big employers but are becoming the target enterprises for capital investment capable of producing high profits at all times. According to data, the net profit earned by the munitions industry enterprises from the production of military supplies in 1983 increased more than 30 percent compared with the previous year, and the dividend by these enterprises in 1984 increased more than 20 percent.

Corporations in the U.S. military-industrial complex are also earning enormous profits by selling weapons to other countries. The U.S. imperialists are insuring enormous profits for the munitions industry monopoly corporations through weapons export, on the one hand, and creating the pretext for intervention and pressure against the countries importing the weapons, are scheming to draw these countries into their aggressive strategy for world hegemony. For 1983 alone, the U.S. imperialists sold weapons worth \$18.3 billion to no less than several score countries, and for last year too,

selling enormous quantities of weapons of slaughter, have become the biggest "merchant of death" in the world.

The U.S. military-industrial complex is thus becoming the biggest exploiter, plunderer in the United States, and a money-making collective "thriving" even amid a serious economic crisis.

The reactionary nature of the U.S. military-industrial complex is manifesting itself also in that it is persistently perpetrating machinations of aggression and war, intervention and provocation everywhere in the world and resorting to all kinds of criminal plots to provoke another world war, a nuclear war.

The imperialists, every time they are driven into predicament on account of a serious politicoeconomic crisis, frequently seek their way out in a war of aggression. Those who make profit in a war of aggression are only a mere handful of monopoly capital, especially munitions industry monopoly corporations. The U.S. military-industrial complex is going berserk in escaping the economic crisis the United States is going through now, on the one hand, and in provoking another world war, a nuclear war, in an attempt to make enormous war profits.

Corporations in the U.S. military-industrial complex are hoping to make even more money, selling weapons in stock and new weapons under development, and the U.S. imperialist leaders are viciously scheming to realize their ugly ambition for world hegemony, using these weapons.

The U.S. imperialists, having constructed more than 1,500 military bases and military facilities in 32 countries, are keeping more than 500,000 aggressive troops and various kinds of military equipment and materials such as nuclear weapons deployed there. And the U.S. imperialists, deploying "Pershing 2" and cruise missiles in NATO member countries, are turning the European situation extremely tense, and giving an enormous military "aid" and economic "aid" to Israel every year, they are putting the scoundrels as a shock brigade in the forefront with a view to perpetrating aggression against the Mideast region. By launching barefaced aggression against Grenada and an "undeclared war" against Nicaragua, they are taking the situation in the Caribbean to the brink of war.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists, still unsatisfied even after illegally occupying south Korea and having turned it into their complete colony, have transformed south Korea into their foothold for aggression against Asia, into a nuclear forward base. And in an attempt to once again provoke a war of aggression on the Korean peninsula, they have not only deployed in south Korea new types of weapons such as more than 1,000 nuclear weapons and military equipment, but are frenziedly launching every year like an annual event joint military exercises called "Team Spirit," trial nuclear war exercises.

The U.S. imperialists, not only by turning the international situation tense but by frenziedly carrying out an arms race, are increasing the danger of another world war, a nuclear war.

How frenziedly the U.S. imperialists are trying to provoke another world war, a nuclear war, is graphically shown by the state of the development of new types of weapons by the scoundrels and their plan for so-called "Star Wars." The U.S. warmongers such as Reagan, paying out for 1984-1985 alone no less than \$37 billion for the development of new types of weapons, are scheming for the research and development of new types of weapons such as "Robot Soldiers," "Stealth Bomber," and "Trident 2." And for the "Star War" plan, they are plotting to develop and manufacture space weapons such as interceptor missile and guided energy weapon, spending \$26 billion up to the end of the 1980s. This demonstrates how frenziedly the U.S. imperialists are going berserk in provoking another world war, in order to let the U.S. military-industrial complex make money and realize their own ugly ambition for world hegemony.

The U.S. military-industrial complex is inflicting incalculable misfortune and suffering not only on the U.S. people but also on the world people, and it is unhesitatingly perpetrating the criminal act unpardonable for a thousand years of threatening the survival and prosperity of mankind.

Today in the United States, on account of the reactionary role of the military-industrial complex, great socioeconomic aftereffects are breaking out.

This is manifesting itself first of all in a situation of political unease wherein the U.S. federal government finds itself on top of a mountain of enormous financial deficits and debts owing to financial institutions.

The arms race and increased production of military supplies in the imperialist countries inevitably cause military funds to expand and government military expenditures to increase. An increased military expenditure turns the government budget tight and even creates a government crisis ultimately. At present in the capitalist world, a typical government which is writhing under ridiculously heavy debts caused by indiscriminate military expenditures is precisely the reactionary Reagan Administration.

The budget deficits of the bellicose Reagan Administration on account of military expenditures increasing year after year are reaching astronomical figures. The budget deficit of the federal government for fiscal 1984 was \$175.3 billion, and it is anticipated that it will reach \$210 billion for fiscal 1985. On account of the budget deficits of the federal government which are increasing rapidly, the aggregate total of debts owed by the U.S. federal government at present amount to no less than \$1.59 trillion.

Frightened by this, the Reagan Administration is in a state of commotion, taking so-called "emergency measures" designed to reduce the budget deficit, and the situation is such that even Reagan's former economic aide Feldstein is screaming "the prospects are too dark" for the United States if the government budget deficit continues at the present rate.

Corporations in the U.S. military-industrial complex have also turned the U.S. economy into a "limping economy" and are deepening the economic crisis.

The reactionary economic policy of the Reagan Administration is causing the munitions industry enterprises to expand day by day, but civilian enterprises, on account of shortages of funds, technicians, and skilled workers, are either falling into a state of stagnation or going bankrupt.

For 1983 alone, civilian production fell below the 1979 level, only 78 percent of production machinery in operation. And, on account of the weakening international competitive edge of U.S. commodities with labor productivity declining year after year while cost was rising, the United States has been reduced to a country with trade deficit. The U.S. trade deficit was \$64 billion for 1983, which increased to \$123.3 billion for 1984.

All these facts bespeak well how much the U.S. economy has become deformed and is writhing in a state of stagnation.

In the United States, the reactionary colors of the military-industrial complex are also manifesting themselves in the phenomenon of "the rich get richer, the poor get poorer" which is being intensified on account of the strengthened activities of the complex.

"The rich get richer, the poor get poorer" is a phenomenon surfacing to an extreme in the exploiting society, especially in the capitalist society. The phenomenon of "the rich get richer, the poor get poorer" in the United States is becoming the typical one of the capitalist world.

Because of the reckless military buildup machinations of the reactionary Reagan Administration, the munitions industry monopoly corporations are expanding day by day. As opposed to this, the masses of working people are being impoverished day by day on account of runaway inflation, mass unemployment, drastic cuts in government social welfare expenditures, declining real wages, etc.

Just to quote the period since Reagan wore the hat of the President for the first time, all costs from rent to food, mass consumption goods, medical care, and tuition continued to rise sharply, and prices have risen more than 25 percent on average. The unemployed also exceed 10 million in number. Thus at present in the United States 35 million people or 15 percent of the population are living below the poverty line, and those suffering from chronic malnutrition number no less than 47 million.

These facts bespeak well how much social suffering has been caused by Reagan's anti-people policy which is only making the military-industrial complex expand, and how corrupt and diseased the U.S. society is.

The U.S. military-industrial complex is a collective of war maniacs who, regarding a war of aggression as a means to make money, goes berserk in an uncurbed attempt to unleash a nuclear war, even a space war threatening the survival of mankind, and a pack of wolves which, wearing the human mask, is making an occupation of wantonly massacring human beings.

It is a truth history proves that those who make an occupation of aggression, plunder, and war will go to ruin.

The U.S. imperialist warmongers such as Reagan must not forget the lesson of history. If the U.S. imperialist aggressors recklessly provoke another war, a nuclear war, despite the protest and denunciation of the world people, they will inevitably perish in the fire of that war.

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